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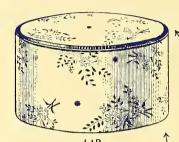
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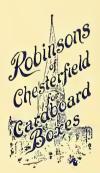
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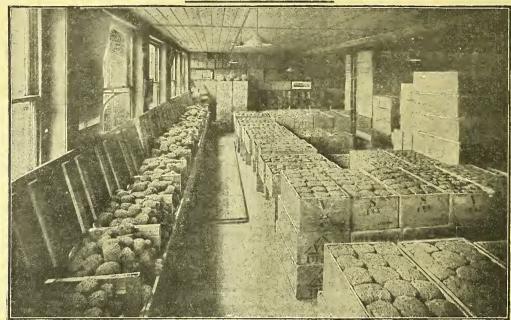
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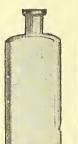
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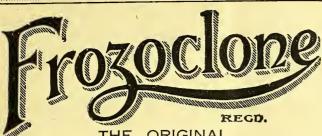
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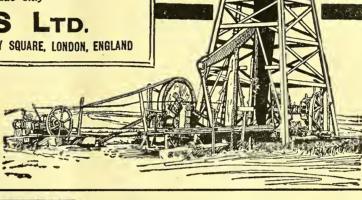
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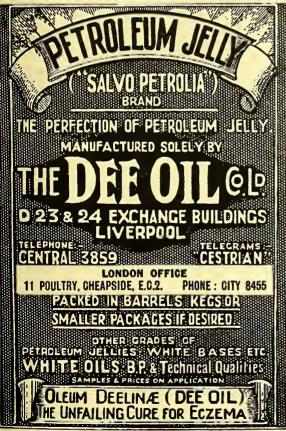
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Maws



Page

Maw's Corn and Bunion Plasters

Reliable Sundries Lines with Good Profits

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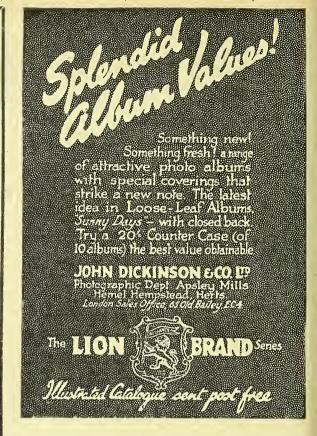
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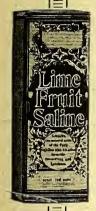
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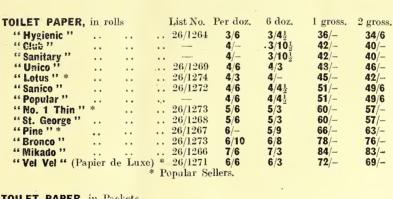
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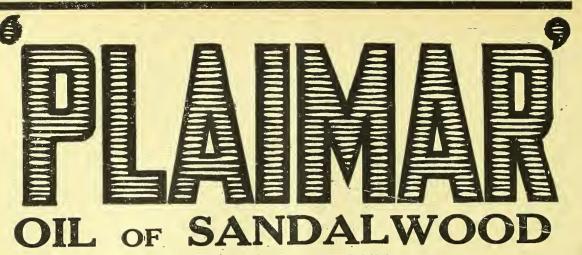
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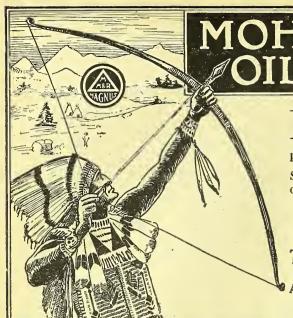
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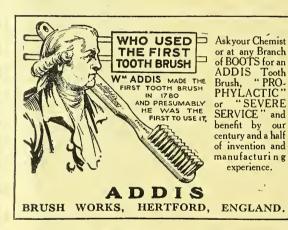
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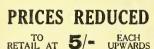
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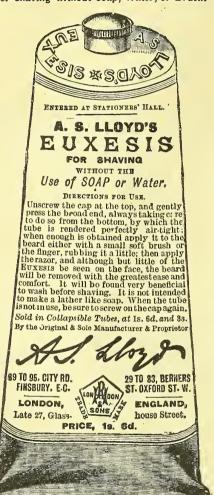
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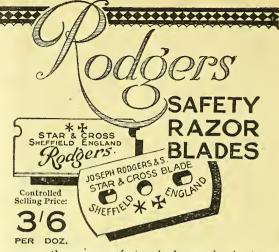
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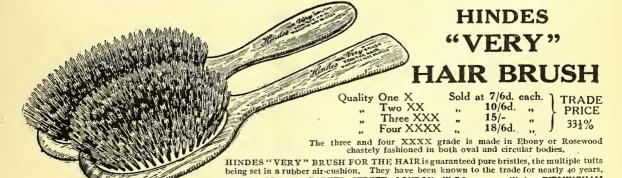
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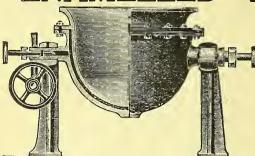
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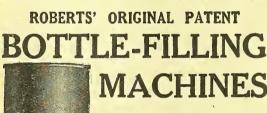
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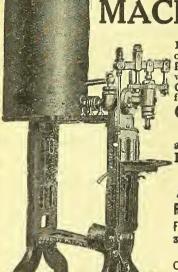
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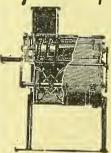
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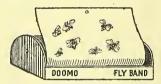
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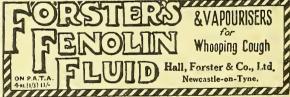
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ROMANCE

OF THE

ALKALOID INDUSTRY

Being an account of the hundred years' experience of

T. & H. SMITH LTD.

EDINBURGH

LONDON

GLASGOW

1827—1927

A Romance of Alkaloid Manufacture

W W W

THE WORKS

N a quiet corner of Edinburgh, a couple of miles from the city's centre, in the middle of a semi-industrial neighbourhood known as Gorgie, there is as remarkable a chemical works as any in the United Kingdom. The term "romance" is used in the title advisedly, for although the extraction of potent drugs from vegetable matter is no longer a novelty, it still represents one of the most notable triumphs of applied chemistry; while even the layman sees in the alkaloid a manifestation of the "almightiness of the atom." The works of T. & H. Smith, Ltd., are devoted to every branch of the pharmaceutical art; but it is in the field of alkaloid making that the firm stands almost supreme in these Islands. Galenicals are made in the greatest variety, and even "packed goods" occupy a considerable space; yet it is with the extraction of alkaloids that this article mainly deals. The works cover something like a space of four acres. This is a very small area when the extent of the firm's operations are taken into account. A leaf has, however, been taken (in a small way) from the book of New York's example, and space is made the most of by the erection of high buildings. Much attention has also been given to organisation and arrangement, so that, again, whatever space is available has been utilised to the greatest advantage. The proprietors have, prudently enough, looked to the future, and, foreseeing developments that appear to be

inevitable, have secured several acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the Blandfield Works, destined at no distant date to be covered with new factories in which many new and unique processes will be put into effect.

The power used is mainly electrical—crushers, mixers, centrifugal machines



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES, EDINBURGH

—all the machinery in short is operated by electricity. Seeing that it comes from the Edinburgh Corporation mains, the presence of three huge boilers consuming 10 to 12 tons of coal per diem strikes one at first as mysterious and superfluous. The boilers, however, are mainly used to supply steam for distillation purposes, for heating drying rooms and so forth; a fact from which the extent of the firm's operations may be judged. Again, a chemical manufacturer's importance and the scale of his operations may always be gauged from the size and number of his laboratories. At the Blandfield Works there are four laboratories, and these are under the control of chemists who include several University Graduates holding degrees of D.Sc., B.Sc., and F.I.C.; and altogether some 36 chemists are employed. No raw material is received that is not fully tested; none is allowed to be used that fails to come up to the firm's stringent standard. No finished product is put on the market without first undergoing exhaustive examination. Melting and boiling points, polarimetric tests, &c., and all the multitudinous methods of scrutiny to which chemical compounds are put in order to guarantee their purity are not only applied to every product, but every individual batch has recorded against it its laboratory history, and these data are available should they be called for at any time after the goods have left the works. Only by such painstaking and seemingly laborious methods is excellence achieved and maintained.

It is possible to refer to only one or two features of the works within the limits of the present article. The staff employed number about 260 hands, export trade is done, the firm's customers being found in all the British Colonies and in nearly every country in the world. Worth noting, too, is the excellent office accommodation. The offices are numerous, and each of them is designed with a view, not only to convenience, but to comfort as well. When the designs were being approved, the managing director was advised to "go in for plenty of window space," and this policy has been adopted wherever possible. Well-lighted, lofty, spacious and beautifully-furnished offices go a long way to make work a pleasure, and the gain in efficiency is immense. It only remains to add that the works are adjacent to a branch line of the L. & N.E.R., and that a private siding greatly facilitates the loading and unloading of goods. Among the more interesting processes going on in these works, probably the most

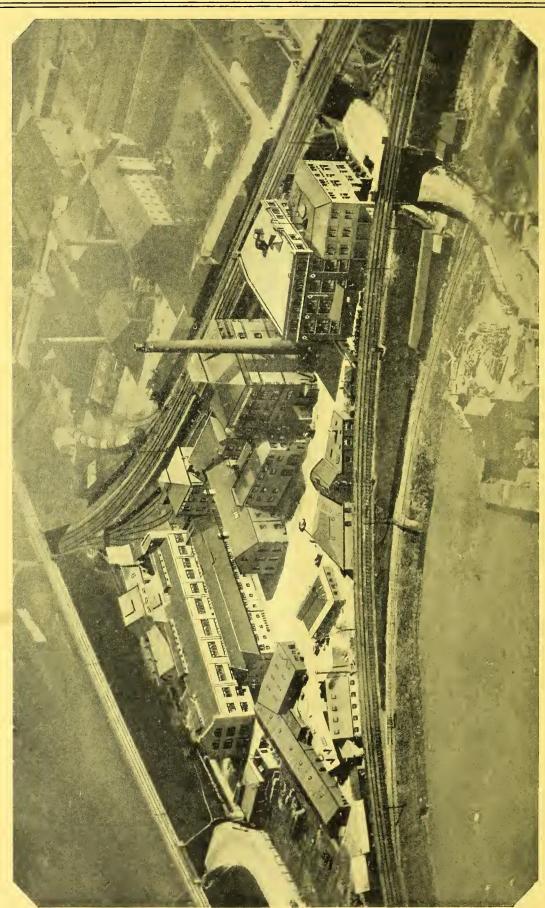
fascinating, alike to layman and chemist, is the manufacture of

MORPHINE

It is a pity that this very useful drug should have acquired, as one of the minor tragedies of the war, a sinister reputation. As a result of the Dangerous Drugs Acts stringent regulations have had to be adopted in order to ensure that no leakage can possibly take place, and although these regulations were for a time regarded as somewhat irksome, everything now runs quite smoothly. All the alkaloids of opium are manufactured in this department—even the rarer ones having now a commercial value.

ALOIN

A special interest attaches to aloin since it was discovered by one of the founders of the firm—the late Thomas Smith—in collaboration with his brother Henry. Thomas Smith was educated at the University of Edinburgh and qualified as a surgeon, gaining the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh). Many chemists nowadays forsake pharmacy for medicine or



AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE WORKS

surgery. Dr. Smith, however, reversed this plan, and gave up surgery for pharmacy, being particularly attached to pharmaceutical research. He actually opened a pharmacy at 61, Pleasance, Edinburgh, and a pharmacy to this day it remains. Thomas, by the way, did yeoman service during the cholera epidemic in Edinburgh in 1830. Utterly fearless of personal consequences at a time when the merely prudent fled to healthier zones, he lived and worked among the sick and was for ever remembered for his noble self-sacrifice. It is pleasing to record that his services were publicly recognised, and that the Edinburgh Town Council awarded him a considerable honorarium. He investigated not only aloes, but opium, and was the first to isolate cryptopine and other active principles. It is fitting, therefore, that the firm he founded should still be among the foremost makers of aloin.

CAFFEINE

is another alkaloid which has a great interest alike for the layman and the chemist, and it is necessary to speak in superlatives about the quantity of tea which enters the Blandfield Chemical Works for the purpose of caffeine-extraction.

The caffeine content of tea varies considerably, but is usually found in the proportion of 2 to 4 per cent. Its final purification results from its recrystallisation from water $C_8H_{10}O_2H_2O$ —and it is obtained in the form of square slabs of about eighteen-inch side and four-inch depth. One slab weighs only about 5 lbs. and has the appearance of a "slab" of compressed cotton wool of a singular whiteness. The making of caffeine citrate is also, of course, carried out. The Blandfield Works have recently put on the market a new and very interesting compound of caffeine—viz., caffeine tri-iodide—which exists in dark purple crystals and is conveniently dispensed in the form of cachets and gelatin capsules. It is often found to be the only satisfactory way in which caffeine and iodide can be administered simultaneously. All the caffeine salts known to pharmacy are made here—including the hydrobromide, salicylate, valerianate, as well as compounds with sodium, benzoate and salicylate.

A very large space is devoted to the manufacture of

STRYCHNINE

and its salts. The commencement of the process is exceedingly simple in theory, but is somewhat troublesome in practice—the grinding of nux vomica. This is one of the hardest substances in existence in the vegetable kingdom and treats the crushing plant anything but kindly. The crushers have to be attended to weekly, whereas no attention is called for, where other "herbs" and roots are crushed, more frequently than once monthly! It is unnecessary to describe the processes of extraction in full. Almost as much alkaloid is turned out as of any of the salts. The alkaloid is in the form of large crystals of an extreme whiteness, and, in addition, all the marketable salts are prepared, including valerianate, acetate, arsenate and phosphate.

And so one goes through department after department, each with its characteristic and often familiar smell. On every hand are vast retorts, stills, extractors, crushers, centrifuging machines, crystallising apparatus, drying rooms, packing and finishing departments. In connection with one manufacture there is a wonderful piece of plant of the Company's own devising—viz., a vacuum drying chamber. This device, which resembles the ordinary domestic electric oven, but is three or four times larger, has rubber-lined

doors which make the interior completely airproof. A pressure not exceeding 3 cm. of mercury can be maintained and certain unstable compounds dried rapidly in vacuo. One sees the raw drug brought in, unpacked, broken up and then perhaps crushed to a fine powder. One follows the succeeding processes through the extraction of the crude drug to its final purification after several operations of crystallisation or what-not. Thus ginger is made to yield gingerine, podophyllinresin is extracted from podophyllumrhizomes, cascar and ergot are converted into their respective extracts and so forth. In one particular the Blandfield Works are really unique in that while the Company are one of the two makers of morphine in the United Kingdom, they are absolutely alone in the manufacture of Santonin, and this fact is an eloquent testimony to the enterprise and pioneering reputation of the firm.

It is clearly impossible to give any account of the commoner

DRUGS and GALENICALS

manufactured. Merely to name them would require a complete manufacturer's price list. First among these is the salts of bismuth. The interested visitor may see the whole process from the incoming of the ore, to the making and despatch of the peculiarly light carbonate of pharmacy. The ground ore is prepared for the furnace and smelted in a semi-open building. The molten metal after purification is run into moulds and comes out in long, flat pieces, rather of the shape of a cigar, split lengthwise, only bigger. Its conversion into carbonate is a relatively simple matter and follows the usual method of solution in Nitric Acid before precipitation, although the process embodies one or two original ideas. Only a very light carbonate is manufactured—the heavy variety is rarely made; thus ensuring the preparation of a compound which is of the greatest possible therapeutic value.

CHLOROFORM

The manufacture of Chloroform is another process of the greatest interest and is carried on in a building specially constructed for the purpose. The heavy casks of Bleach are handled with ease by one man, by means of a specially constructed run-way, thus ensuring a great saving in man-power and also expedition in working. The greatest care is exercised in the purification of this anaesthetic in order to produce a perfect product which not only answers all the tests of the British Pharmacopoeia, but also those demanded in the Continental and Japanese Pharmacopoeias, the requirements of which are of a more exacting nature. Mention should be made, too, of the manufacture of glycerophosphates which also attains, in these works, to a considerable magnitude. There is a growing demand for glycerophosphates, and this demand the Works are well able to meet, thanks to an efficient plant and an adequate staff. We might add that almost every pharmaceutical operation can be seen any day in full blast. Chemical compounds used in medicine, tinctures and infusions, capsules and pills and tablets, ointments and plasters, and even packed goods of every description are to be seen in the processes of making in a Works that combine specialism with comprehensiveness. Alkaloids are, in the truest sense, the specialty. Success has been defined as the art of combining something of everything with everything of something. The Blandfield Works exemplify this principle and the result is clearly SUCCESS!



LONDON OFFICES: 25, CHRISTOPHER STREET E.C.2

The LONDON BRANCH

THE first branch of the firm in London was opened in 1848, in Cheapside, where both a wholesale and retail business was carried on. In 1870 the wholesale business was transferred to 12, Worship Street, where it continued until 1900, when another move was made to City Road. Arrangements for a further removal to accommodate the increasing business were commenced prior to the war, but work on the present structure at 25, Christopher Street, was, in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities, much delayed, so that the premises were not ready for occupation until February, 1917. No. 25, Christopher Street is a modern building, comprising a basement and four floors, the whole building being designed to meet the special requirements of the company. It presents a handsome frontage to Christopher Street, and there is another entrance in Clifton Street, which affords ready access to the warehouse. The general

offices on the ground floor are entered from Christopher Street. These are finely panelled in light oak, the same scheme being followed throughout the floor. At the top end of the offices is the typists' room, enclosed by ornamental glass and oak, and opposite are the reception rooms and foreign department, as well as the office of the resident-director, which are of similar pattern. Easy access is gained, through a swing door, to the dispatch department from the general offices, where the iron platform from which the packages are received by the railway carriers is at the same time a weighing machine. Thus goods are simultaneously weighed and dispatched. This is one of the many devices employed throughout to save time and labour. A roomy basement provides space for storing packages, washing and drying rooms and a "cell" with one-inch iron bars on the doors where raw opium is confined and orders for it filled. Here, also, is the boiler-house for heating the offices and tanks for hot water. The first floor is given over almost entirely to storage and packing of pharmaceutical products. Many of these products are, of course, those in which the company have for long specialised, including aloin, jalap, scammony and podophyllin resin, caffeine, etc. Special mention should be made of the variety of alkaloids stored on this floor, all of which are made by the company. Strychnine and its salts have a special room to themselves and the "dangerous" alkaloids are barred and bolted in accordance with the regulations. The next floor is where the "wets" are packed, and on the third floor is the testing room in which products bought in London are examined. Here are also stored the new containers. A canteen is available for the men on this floor, the women being similarly provided for in a room below. Although the premises are so centrally situated almost in the heart of London, there is plenty of

room for further expansion. The walls have been built so that two more floors can be added when the necessity arises. In addition the company owns the adjacent freehold property, which covers a considerable area.

The business conducted in London differs from that of the Edinburgh and Glasgow houses, in that it is entirely wholesale and export, no retail chemist being supplied. Actually the whole export trade of the company is conducted from London. It may be noted that Messrs. Smith have twenty-eight agencies in various parts of the world, most of which carry stocks of the company's products.

TO TO TO TO TO

THE GLASGOW DEPOT

THE Glasgow Depot has an interest all its own and calls for mention. It is situated at 32 and 34, Virginia Street, at the premises of the old Glasgow Apothecaries Co., Ltd. Its immediate interest is in its extreme compactness and efficient management, so that from premises relatively small it is possible to supply drugs, packed goods and "patents" to wide areas in Scotland. A fleet of motor vans greatly facilitate dispatch. The premises are under the control of Mr. Robert Graham, who is well known in pharmaceutical circles in Glasgow. The Glasgow Apothecaries Company celebrated its centenary in 1905, and its history from its inception in 1805 to its absorption by Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., in 1919, makes interesting reading. The

company took its rise from the resolve of a number of Glasgow physicians to establish a chemist's shop in which their prescriptions could be efficiently compounded -for reliable shops of the kind were in those days rare. The address was 29, Argyle Street. As business grew a wholesale department was added and new premises were found necessary. Thus, in 1810, the move to the present Virginia Street site was made. A town mansion was acquired-the street was filled with such houses in those daysand transformed into suitable business premises. In 1836 came further developments with the enlargement of the premises. In 1878, however, the place was burned down, but was rapidly rebuilt on bigger lines. The present building consists of five storeys with extensive basements and cellars, and was entirely re-arranged internally when it was acquired by T. & H. Smith, Ltd. The year 1902 found Messrs. T. & H. Smith, Ltd., opening a branch at Glasgow, at 37, Washington Street. This was closed in 1919 with the purchasing of the Apothecaries Company, whose retail business was terminated so that only a wholesale trade has been done from that date onwards.



GLASGOW PREMISES: 32 AND 34, VIRGINIA STREET

Providing Tea-

A picnic party problem

'TABLOID' TEA and 'TABLOID' 'SAXIN' solve the difficulty of providing tea for the picnic. No tea-pot is required and the beverage is unexcelled in flavour.

August and September present a great opportunity to sell these products to outdoor people.

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TRADE TABLOID' BRAND SAXIN' TRADE MARK

TABLOID' TEA, boxes of 100 and 200, at 10/9 and 18/- per doz. respectively (subject)

Special Blend, boxes of 100, 16/- per doz. (subject).

'TABLOID' '8AXIN,' gr. ¼; bottles of 100, 200 and 500, at 12/6, 23/6 and 54/6 per doz. respectively (subject)

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'EASTERN FOAM'

REDUCED PRICES OF POTS.

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NEW SIZE IN TUBES.

Supplies are now available of the new size 'Eastern Foam' in collapsible tubes.



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Business Changes

Garner & Co., chemists, have opened new premises at 384 Handsworth Road, Sheffield.

BOOTS, LTD., have purchased the business of Mr. H. J. Bates, chemist and druggist, Elswick Road, Newcastleon-Tyne.

HUNT & Co., 45 High Street, Winchester, have taken into partnership Mr. Kenneth E. N. Williams, Ph.C., who has been manager for the past three years.

A. Elder Reed & Co., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3, are removing on July 29 to Peninsular House, 28 Monument Street, E.C.3. Tele-phones: Royal 7000, 3282.

ADULTERATED COD-LIVER OIL.—The U.S. Government has decided that any cod-liver oil arriving in that country found to be adulterated with any other fish oils will not be allowed entry into the United States and will have to be re-exported. Such mixed cod-liver oil has hitherto been sold as "poultry oil," for which there is a large demand in the United States.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

The Board of Trade, after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Home Office and Scottish Office, propose to exempt farm and garden seeds from the requirement that imported goods bearing a British name or trade-mark must also bear an indication of origin.

Private Arrangement

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. John Murdoch, trading as Steel & Co., druggists, Stretton Street, Nottingham, was held recently at the offices of Mr. E. H. Palmer, Nottingham, when a statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities £314 5s. 6d. (including trade creditors £181 15s. 6d.). The assets comprised stock valued at £50, and other items, making total assets £165 0s. 11d. matter, wrappers, etc., at cost £150, upon which no value was placed at the moment. It was stated that the debtor commenced trading on his own account two years ago. A full set of books had not been kept, but the turnover had averaged from £15 to £20 a week. The present position was attributed to bad trade and inability to collect book debts. A resolution was passed confirming the deed of assignment executed to Mr. Palmer. The following are among the creditors:—Newball & Mason, Ltd., £56; Hall & Provan, £12.

Inquests

At a recent inquest in South London on the body of a man who had died while under the influence of an anæsthetic, the coroner for the City and Southwark (Dr. J. F. Waldo) again referred to the recommendations J. F. Waldo) again referred to the recommendations made in his annual report for the year 1926 (C. & D., July 2, p. 1). Statistics of deaths from or accelerated by anæsthetics, although incomplete and misleading, showed that, especially since 1911, there had been a marked increase in the figures and particularly in those relating to ether. [Details were given in the C. & D., January 15, 1927, p. 65.—Editor.] He failed to see what objection there could be to an analyst's certificate of purity accompanying each supply of an anesthetic. of purity accompanying each supply of an anæsthetic.

The West London coroner held an inquest, on July 18. The West London coroner held an inquest, on July 18, on the body of Henry A. Dobbs, aged twenty, assistant to Mr. Isidore Kudish, chemist and druggist, Chepstow Mansions, W.2. The father of the deceased gave evidence to the effect that his son, so far as witness knew, had no trouble on his mind. The employer deposed that his assistant was found dead in the cellar of the shop. The police found a bottle of chloroform, and he himself found two empty hydrocyanic acid bottles in the cellar; one of them must have been full and the in the cellar: one of them must have been full and the other partly so. Dr. Brontë stated death was due to the effect of the hydrocyanic acid; and the coroner, remarking that there was a possibility of the occurrence being an accident, recorded an open verdict.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named :-

London County Council.—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Baiss Brothers & Co., Ltd., John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd., May & Baker, Ltd., Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., drugs, etc.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Guardians.—Brady & Martin, Ltd., drugs; Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd., dressings; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., disinfectants.

Birmingham

Mr. D. Smith, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at Londonderry, Smethwick.

Mr. Jeffrey Poole, vice-chairman of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee, has been nominated representative to the National Association of Insurance Committees for 1927-28.

Liverpool

The Wallasey Pharmacists' Association greatly enjoyed their recent picnic at the Clegg Arms, Heswall.

The seventy-seventh annual report (recently published) of the Liverpool Chemists' Association and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society states that, despite industrial trouble during the past year, the affairs of the Association are progressing satisfactorily.

Miscellaneous

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—This year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Leeds from August 31 to September 7.

BURGLARY.—The premises of Scott & Turner, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, were entered by burglars, recently, and tims of Andrews Liver Salt valued at £6 were stolen

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred on July 18 at the premises of Blacklock & Co., chemists, Bournemouth, owing to a liquid boiling over. The flames were soon extinguished, and the damage was not extensive.

Poison-licence applications.—Applications for licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, have been made by the following to their respective local authorities:—S. M. Davies & Son, Talybont, Cardiganshire; Mr. W. Hudson, Headcorn; Davies & Ryder, Hanley and Fenton.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT KILLED.—On July 18, Miss Doris L. Strutt, formerly assistant with Mr. Arthur Mills, chemist and druggist, Eastbourne, and latterly with the executors of the late Mr. T. H. Parker, Hailsham, was motor-cycling in the Hailsham district when the machine ran into a ditch. Miss Strutt was severely injured, and died the following morning.

IN THE COURTS.—At Ilkeston, on July 21, Alice Spanton, charged with attempting to commit suicide by taking a weak solution of iodine, was discharged on payment of 18s. 6d. costs.—At Blackpool, on July 22, the proprietor of Crook's Medical Herbal Stores, Chapel Street, was fined 20s. for permitting a sale of tooth-paste at 9 p.m. when the closing time was 8 p.m. The defence was that a young assistant acted contrary to instructions.

—At Gateshead, on July 25, Thomas J. Dees was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having stolen articles valued at £12 6s. from the premises of Boots, Ltd., High Street.

WARWICKSHIRE ANALYST'S REPORT.—Mr. W. T. Rigby, F.I.C., analyst to the Warwickshire County Council, states in his latest quarterly report that six samples of drugs were analysed and three were found to be unsatisfrugs were analysed and three were found to be unsatisfactory. A sample of ammoniated tincture of quinine tablets was labelled with the following directions: "Take one or two any time as required." On analysis each of the tablets was found to contain 0.0053 gram of ammonia and 0.029 gram of quinine sulphate. The minimum respective doses prescribed by the British Pharmacopæia are ammonia 0.0355 gram, and quinine sulphate 0.071 gram, so that two and a half tablets contain the minimum B.P. dose of quinine sulphate whereas it minimum B.P. dose of quinine sulphate, whereas it would be necessary to take seven tablets to obtain the equivalent minimum dose of ammonia. Two samples of iron pills had not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the B.P.

Irish News

Brevities

In a case heard recently at Loughgall Petty Sessions concerning the alleged sale of raspberry jam not of the nature, substance and quality demanded, three analyses were put in, in all of which there were differences. The percentages of insoluble solids were given as 0.48, 0.36 and 0.14 respectively. A fine of £3 with £2 18s. costs was imposed.

At the resumed inquest at Comber, co. Down (C. & D., July 16, p. 84), held on July 21, on William John Yendall, aged 3½ years, who died from poisoning alleged to have been administered by the mother, who

is now in Down Asylum, the jury returned a verdict that death was due to strychnine poisoning and that the poison was given by Rosanna Yendall, who feloniously killed the child.

A Quarter's Imports

The official returns recently issued by the Irish Free State Ministry of Industry and Commerce show the imports of drugs, etc., imported into the Free State during the three months ended March 31, compared with the corresponding period of 1926.

		1:	927	19	926
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value f
Boric acid	cwt.	64	131	204	696
Cream of tartar	ewt.	1,417	5,541	1,357	5,090
Perfumery conta	ining				
spirit	lb.	9,291	3,251	14,414	5,038
Other perfumery	lb.	99,648	16,429	101,605	14,565
Medicines and prep	oara-				
tions, dutiable			29,361		32,235
Medicines and prej	para-				
tions, non-dutiab	le	-	53,126		46,271
Druggists' wares		_	8,721		8,875
-					
Total		£	116,560		£112,770

Of the total imports £97,168, or nearly $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was shipped from British ports.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. A. G. Adamson, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy, is to resign from the chairmanship of Raith Rovers F.C., of which he has been a member for the past

thirty years.

Dr. George Henderson, who graduated in medicine recently, and was formerly with Mr. Charles Whyte, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy, has received an appointment at the Arbroath Infirmary.

At the recent annual meeting of the Scottish Distributive Trades' Federation, reports were given as to the steps taken in connection with the Home Office Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Shops (Early Closing) Acts; these reports indicated that all the Scottish distributive trades were favourable to the reten-tion of the present shopping hours. It was agreed to urge that the provisions of the new Landlord and Tenant Bill should be made applicable to Scotland. The question of the formation of a retail section of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce was mentioned, but feeling was against this proposal, as this was a local organisation composed of manufacturers and wholesale businesses.

Edinburgh

George Welsh, a chemist's apprentice, living in Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh, was drowned in the River Tay, near Caputh, on July 23.

Mr. A. Mitchell Taylor, druggists' sundriesman, 13 Ratland Square, Edinburgh, has been appointed to act as representative in Scotland of Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

At the Royal Dispensary, Edinburgh, on July 20, a presentation was made on behalf of the past and present students to Mr. Eric Knott, Ph.C., of a mahogany bureau suitably inscribed, on the occasion of his approaching marriage to Miss Gilchrist, M.A.

The exhibit of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. at Edinburgh, in connection with the meeting of the British Medical Association, included a display of vaccines and serums, and scale reproductions of photo-micrographs to illustrate the staining of micro-organisms. attracted considerable attention.

Vox POPULI.—A competition, held in connection with the recent Lancaster shopping festival, as to relative popularity of various trades resulted in chemists being placed eighth on the list, with 260 votes out of 13,524.— In the "Blue Star" shopping scheme of Preston Chamber of Trade, a public vote placed Oxo as the most popular commodity in a list of sixteen articles of national repute, and Ovaltine in the third place.

Pharmacy Acts Appeal

In the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on July 19, a stated case (C. & D., March 12, p. 306) from the Alloa Sheriff Court was heard by the Lord Justice Clerk (Lord Alness), Lord Ormidale and Lord Anderson. The complainer and appellant was Mr. Hugh Nicholas Linstead, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts, in the name and authority of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, with the concurrence of Mr. John Balfour Haig, W.S., Procurator-Fiscal of Court for the public interest; and the respondent was Mr. Alexander Simpson, chemist and druggist, 1 Mill Street, Alloa. The case was brought under the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, charging the respondent with a contravention of Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by Section 3 (1) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, in respect that on August 18, 1926, the respondent did keep an open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of poisons for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of poisons in as much as he, not being personally present and bona fide conducting the sale aftermentioned, did by the hands of his assistant, George Harvey, who is not a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, sell to Annie Davidina Macdonald (1) a quantity of carbolic acid and its homologues as an ingredient tity of carbolic acid and its homologues as an ingredient in a quantity of lysol, and (2) a quantity of oxalic acid, both of which are poisons within the meaning of Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1923. The Sheriff-Substitute had sustained the objection of the appellant's agent to the relevancy of the complaint. The questions submitted for the opinion of the High Court were:—(1) Was the complaint relevantly stated as a were:—(1) Was the complaint relevantly stated as a contravention of the sections of the Statutes libelled in so far as the respondent was charged with not being personally present while a sale of a poison was made in his premises by his assistant, who was not a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist? (2) Was the Sheriff-Substitute right in sustaining the respondent's objection dismissing the complaint? Counsel for the appellant were Mr. McGregor Mitchell, K.C., and Mr. Williamson, advocate; and Mr. Duffes, advocate, appeared for the respondent.

Judgment

The Lord Justice Clerk: My Lords, in this case I, of course, assume that the prosecution was instituted by the appellants in what they conceived to be the public interest. Even so, I am of opinion that the learned Sheriff-Substitute reached a right conclusion when he dismissed the complaint which the appellants brought. a chemist and druggist, "did keep an open shop for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of poisons"—and then follow the words which I conceive to be, and and then follow the words which I conceive to be, and which the appellants admit to be, of the first importance—"in as much as"—that is, because—"he, not being personally present and bona fide conducting the sale aftermentioned, did by the hands of" an unqualified assistant sell certain poisons to a certain person. My Lords, we are concerned with a penal section in an Act of Parliament which falls to be strictly construed, and I should deprecate having to spell out laboriously from such a complaint a relevant charge laboriously from such a complaint a relevant charge under a series of statutes which have been passed some time ago and the provisions of which are fairly familiar.
... Now, my Lords, when I turn to Section 3 (1) of the Act of 1908, which is at the foundation of this complaint, I find that it may be paraphrased in this way. It indicates that no offence is committed if the business of a chemist is bona fide conducted by himself or by some other duly registered chemist and druggist. When I turn to the complaint I find no charge to the effect that this business, as a business, was not bona fide carried on by the chemist or by some duly registered assistant. I find in the complaint something entirely different. I find this, that in as much as the respondent was not personally present when a certain sale was made by an unqualified assistant, an offence is said to have been committed against these series of

statutes. My Lords, I regard these words not as interpreting the Act of Parliament, but as a gloss upon the Act of Parliament. I regard them as connoting something entirely different from what the Section penalises.

Business Defined

It is vain to suggest that "to conduct a business" is an equivalent phrase to "effecting a sale," and yet, that is what, it appears to me, the appellants' argument suggests. It is quite true that a sale may be, and ment suggests. It is quite true that a sale may be, and is, a part of a business, but the business is an aggregation of sales, and this is an isolated sale. The conclusive objection to this complaint, in my judgment, is to be found in the argument which was tendered in the Sheriff Court and sustained by the learned Sheriff-Substitute . . . "The Statute does not provide that a sale must not take place except in the presence of the person who is bona fide conducting the business." My Lords, to suggest that the offence which is formulated in this complaint is struck at by the terms of Section 3 (1), would be to attribute to the Legislature what I have ventured already to term a masterpiece of circum-locution and, indeed, of obscurity, notwithstanding the fact that the offence complained of could have been set out easily and clearly in half a dozen words. My Lords, something was said about the policy of the Act. I do not doubt that the policy of the Act was as stated by the appellants in argument. It is not for me to express the appellants in argument. It is not for me to express any view as to whether that policy in the other Sections of the Act has received due effect or not. All that I propose that we should decide in this case is that so far as this charge is concerned it is lacking in statutory sanction in as much as the appellants have sought to charge the conduct of a business as being equivalent to the transacting of a sale. My Lords, in my opinion the words cannot be so regarded, as it cannot be regarded as interchangeable, and accordingly. I think be regarded as interchangeable, and, accordingly, I think that the complaint which has been made, being lacking in statutory sanction, is a bad complaint. If the result of that view be that some mischief which it was intended to remedy goes unremedied, then it may well be that the appellants' recourse must be to Parliament and not to the Law Courts. We are merely concerned with administering the statute as we find it; and, confining our duty to these restricted limits, I am clearly of opinion that the Sheriff-Substitute was right in holding this complaint to be bad. I therefore propose to your lordships that we should answer the first question in the negative and the second question in the affirmative.

A UNANIMOUS DECISION

Lord Ormidale concurred, adding that he had great sympathy—" if one is entitled to entertain that feeling" for those who had instituted this prosecution, because it had evidently been brought with a view to, as far as possible, protecting the public against the risk of danger from the sale, by persons unqualified to sell, of poisonous drugs.

Lord Anderson also agreed with the judgment of Lord Alness. In a complaint charging a statutory offence, his lordship said, it was essential that there should be a relevant modus or a relative statement of the modus or meaning in which the offence has been committed. The Acts cited were entirely different in their provisions.

The Act of 1868, in the Sections referred to, specifically referred to poisons and dealt with unqualified persons, and these Sections provided what unqualified persons may not do. The 1908 Act, on the other hand, did not refer to poisons at all. It dealt with qualified persons and not with unqualified persons. The specific sale was an incident or an investigant in this business but it is and not with unqualified persons. The specific sale was an incident or an ingredient in this business, but it, in his judgment, could not be held to be a violation of this Section in the way of mala fide conduct of the business that in a specific instance an unqualified assistant sold a quantity of poison.

The respondent's advocate having asked for expenses

The respondent's advocate having asked for expenses, the appellant's counsel suggested that the Court might order the payment of a modified sum. An order for £7 7s. expenses was made.

THE employees of Robert Blackie, Ltd., held their summer outing on July 16, when the party journeyed to Brighton, an enjoyable day being spent.

Legal Reports

Evening Sale from a Stall.—At Rochdale Police Court, on July 20, George Slater, Blackburn, was summoned for having sold three boxes of "blood capsulets" after 8 p.m. from a stall, not being a shop, in the Lower Market on June 20. Mr. Hudson, defending, pleaded "Not guilty," and submitted that under the Shops Act his client was protected. The prosecution admitted that only medicines were sold, and the person who made the purchase was a man who came specially to buy the capsulets from the defendant. Replying to the chairman, the defendant said he never made a practice of selling after 8 p.m. On this occasion he was addressing the crowd on matters of hygiene and health, and had no intention of selling anything. The chairman announced that the magistrates were not inclined to take a serious view of the matter, but desired to point out that the law must be observed; the closing hour was eight o'clock. The case would be dismissed on payment of 5s, costs.

Unlocking the Cupboard.—At Rotherham, on July 18, Mr. Robert George Shephard Dalkin, chemist and druggist, Wellgate, was summoned for a breach of the Dangerous Drugs Acts Regulations. It was stated for the prosecution that on June 14 an inspector visited a branch shop of Mr. Dalkin's and asked to see the register. An unqualified assistant took a key from a drawer to open the cupboard where poisons were kept and showed him the register. The offence was that an unqualified assistant had keys to the cupboard. Mr. Keith M. Roddis, who appeared for the defence, pleaded "Guilty." He explained that a qualified assistant had gone for his holiday. His client had sent an unqualified assistant to the shop at Dinnington and told him not to touch the cupboard where poisons were kept. Mr. Dalkin visited the shop each day, and had inadvertently left the keys of the cupboard in the drawer. Mr. Roddis said that a technical offence had been committed, and asked for the case to be dismissed. The Bench dismissed the case on payment of 4s. costs.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

Dowlings Pharmacy (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: W. P. W. Allen, pharmaceutical chemist, Edenderry, and R. A. L. Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

DHAUSSY POWDER BOX Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, agents for and dealers in perfumes, powder, cosmetics, powder puffs, etc. R.O.: 317 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Cole & Wilson, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To acquire the business of dyeware and colour merchants and chemical importers carried on at Railway Street, Huddersfield, and elsewhere as "Cole & Wilson." The directors are: H. Wilson and Mrs. Ada E. Cole.

Frearson & Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of animal medicine manufacturers, importers of cattle food and feeding and fattening preparations of all kinds, etc. The directors are H. H. Hill, Grimsby, and P. C. Mortloch, Grimsby.

Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys (1927), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £40,000 in 25,000 8 per cent. preference and 15,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. Bigland, W. Bigland, and E. W. Bigland, and to carry on the business of general merchants and produce brokers, manufacturers of and dealers in oil seeds and nuts, oils, fats, edible fats, cattle-feeding £10 seeds and nuts, oils, fats, edible fats, cattl

LA SOCIÉTÉ "AMIOS."—This is the title of a new company lately formed in Brussels, with a capital of 23 million francs, to manufacture aseptic, antiseptic and therapeutical products.

CORBYN, STACEY & Co., LTD.—A meeting of creditors was held on July 27, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., when Mr. W. H. Cork was elected to the chair. Mr. F. F. Sharles, receiver for the debenture holders, submitted a statement of affairs, which showed unsecured liabilities £4,616 7s. 9d., of £3,977 14s. 7d. was due to the trade. According to the books the assets totalled £15,646 15s. 3d., and they were estimated to realise £9,197 14s. 6d. After allowing £612 16s. 8d. for preferential claims, there were assets of £8,584 17s. 10d. to meet the claim of the debenture holder, who was scheduled for £10,025 Os. 11d. There was a deficiency on the debentures of £1,440 3s. 1d. There were no assets available for the unsecured creditors, regarding whom the deficiency was set down at £6,056 10s. 10d. The assets consisted of:-Plant and machinery, £2,709 15s. 4d., estimated to realise £500; fixtures and fittings, £1,253 5s. 9d., expected to produce £100; office furniture, £115 3s. 2d., valued at £50; stock, £5,260 8s. 8d., estimated to realise £3,000; spirit rebate, £114 1s. 8d.; and book debts, £5,683 12s. 10d., valued at £5,433 12s. 10d. The issued capital of the company at £0,405 128, 10d. The issued capital of the company was £19,457, and as regarded the shareholders there was a deficiency of £25,513 10s. 10d. It was reported that the business went back to the time of the Great Fire of London. The company went into liquidation in 1907, but was reconstructed. About 1916 a subsidiary company, called the Corbyn Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was formed to produce a gracial article and promise succession. formed to produce a special article, and premises were taken for it at Hunts Lane, Stratford. The lease of the premises was taken in the name of the subsidiary compremises was taken in the name of the subsidiary company, which was finally wound up. The premises were then sublet to a pharmacy company, which vacated the place in 1922. The lease of the Commercial Road establishment had run out, and Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., decided to move to Hunts Lane. The debentures were held by Mr. W. H. Robertsen, who invested £5,000 in the company in 1920, and subsequently put a further £3,000 into the concern. That gentleman was a shareholder for £8,000, and from time to time he had advanced money on the security of debentures. The cash creditors shown in the statement represented dividends declared, but not paid. The plant and fixtures had been fiberally written down, as they were not in a good condition, and would realise badly at a forced sale. The present position was attributed to lack of capital, losses, and expenses incurred in connection with the Hunts Lane premises. The premises were situated in West Ham, which was a disaster, having regard to the heavy rates. The receiver for the debenture holder had considered the possibility of a reconstruction, but did not think that anything in that direction could be done. An offer of £9,000 had been received for the assets. It was proposed to accept that offer if a better one was not forthcoming. The offer would not be sufficient to pay the debenture holder in full, and consequently there would be nothing for the ordinary creditors. The last balance-sheet, dated October 1926, showed a debit on the profit-and-loss account of £23,000. The chairman said that the balance sheet showed "Certificates of indebtedness, £3,300." He asked what that item referred to. The receiver replied that he had only become aware of the receiver replied that he had only become aware of the liability since he had prepared the statement of affairs. The liabilities would have to be increased by that amount. Mr. Robertson, the debenture holder, stated that he had also been a director of the company, and had personally guaranteed the bank overdraft. Mr. Cork inquired whether Mr. Robertson would agree to a composition of 5s. in the £ being paid to the creditors out of the money realised by the receiver from the sale of the assets. Mr. Robertson said he might be prepared to assist the creditors to the extent of offering a composi-tion of 2s. 6d. in the £. In reply to a question, it was stated that during the year to October last there was a gross profit on the trading of £7,500, but after allowing for all the expenses there was a net loss of £2,100. After a short discussion it was decided that W. H. Cork & Co., 19 Eastcheap, E.C., should consider the matter on behalf of creditors, and that a committee of five of the principal creditors should be appointed. The committee were empowered to accept an offer on behalf of the general body of creditors.

Sporting Events

A GOLFING match was played on July 14 between S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., and the London (North) Pharmaceutical Association. In the game in which Messrs. Porter and Cooper were concerned the latter only took one putt to hole-out on each of fourteen greens. The match resulted in a win for Messrs. Maw, details of the play being as follows:—

S. Maw, S	ion o	& Sons,	LtJ.		th Le	ondon		
Porter		• • • •	0	v. Cooper			***	
Fruin				v. Watson			• • •	
Kain				v. Swanston			•••	
Woodward				v. Walker			•••	
Whiteman				v. Deas			•••	
Flowers				v. Carr			•••	
Fox			1	v. Coward		•••	•••	
			5					2
			0					_

The twentieth bowling match between Glasgow and Edinburgh chemists, for prizes presented by Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., took place at Leith recently, and resulted in a win for Edinburgh by eight shots. Results were as follows:—

Glasgow		Edinburgh		
W. Peebles		J. H. Tainsh		
J. S. Houliston		W. H. Chambers		
D. Black		C. R. Brown		
D. G. McKenzie (skip)	 18	J. Noble (skip)		19
W. Sievwright		J. D. Hamilton		
J. B. McVitae		P. Nesbit		
W. J. Moffat		H. P. Morison		
J. T. Simpson (skip)	 18	J. A. Cochran (skip)		21
D. Robb		F. Bewglas		
D. M. Dick		W. Ferrier		
C. Houston		J. M. Dickson		
W. S. Culbert (skip)	 26	Finlay Stuart (skip)		20
A. Calder		C. Brown		
D. McNicol		J. S. B. Heddle		
J. Murdoch		J. S. Stewart		
J. Logan (skip)	 11	D. Mathewson (skip)		21
				_
	73		k.	81

About 200 members and friends of the North Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society attended the second annual sports day on July 21, at the grounds of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet. Rain prevented an early start, so that golf, tennis, quoits, putting and clock golf were not proceeded with until after tea, during which Mr. J. T. Walters (chairman) extended a hearty welcome to all. Mr. Walters announced that on October 6 a congratulatory dinner to Mr. Herbert Skinner would be held at the Holborn Restaurant. After tea, races and games were indulged in, and subsequently the prizes were presented to the following successful competitors by Mrs. Walters:

—Golf foursomes, Mrs. J. E. Jones and Mr. F. Cooper; tennis singles, Mrs. Swanston and Mr. W. Schoenen-berger; putting foursomes, Mrs. Downing and Mr. A. F. Porter; quoits, Mr. T. Rawlins; clock golf, Mr Vernon Porter; egg-and-spoon race, Mr. A. W. Freke; wheelbarrow race, Mrs. Swanston and Mr. Douglas; 100-yards sprint (gentlemen), Mr. Plasson; 3-legged race, Miss V. Cooper and Mr. R. Cooper; 80-yards sprint (ladies), 1 Miss Freke, 2 Miss B. Rawlins; obstacle race, Mr. Plasson; 80-yards sack race (ladies), Miss Freke; potato race (gentlemen), Mr. Douglas; cigarette race, Mrs. Swanston and Mr. Plasson; brick race, Miss Freke; 220-yards walk (gentlemen), 1 R. Collings, 2 H. N. Linstead; children's races, Miss P. Rowe, Masters L. Kemp, R. Lowe, H. Bristow; musical arms (gentlemen), Mr. F. Cooper and Mrs. Swanston for successfully winning the ladies' tennis cup for North London in the recent inter-Association sports. Mr. Walters, in concluding the programme, voiced a hearty vote of thanks to the directors of the House of Maw for the use of the grounds, and to Mr. Porter and family for their assistance during the day. Mr. Porter suitably replied. A further vote of thanks was accorded to Messus. Skinner, Swanston, Watson and the stewards for their help in making the days os successful. Dancing followed, closing with the singing of a well-known "anthem."

THE annual cricket match between the chemists of Croydon and Redhill with Reigate was played at South Nut-

field on July 13. Mr. Padwick was captain for the Redhill team, and Mr. Noble led the Croydon team. Redhill won the toss, batted first, and ran up a score of 180, of which Mr. Mitchell contri-buted 104. After an interval for tea, Croydon went in to bat, but could not do much against the bowling of Mitchell and Ayres, backed up with excellent fielding, and they were dismissed for 41. Mitchell took six wickets for 24, Ayres three wickets for 12.— The return match was played on July 20, at Addiscombe. Croydon, w h o won the toss, made 41, and then dismissed Redhill for 57, which made it a



REDHILL AND REIGHTE TEAM



CROYDON TEAM

more exciting match. Mr. Rose and Mr. Williams acted as umpires for Croydon and Mr. Sparrow for Redhill.

Summer Outings

Visit to Rothbury

At the invitation of the directors, the staff of Hall, Forster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, numbering about seventy, motored to Rothbury on July 18. Lunch and tea were served at the County Hotel, and a programme of sports was carried through alongside the river. Prizes were later presented by Mrs. Riddell, wife of Mr. J. Riddell (director). Visits to various places of interest concluded an enjoyable outing.

Bradford Chemists' Outing

The annual excursion of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society took place on July 20, when a party numbering about fifty journeyed by motor-coaches to Malham, which is at the head of the River Aire. The outward journey was by the Airedale route, through Keighley and Skipton, and the return via Gargrave and the valley of the Wharfe and Ilkley. Several of the more energetic spirits climbed the rocks about the waterfall at Gordale Scar and out of the ravine to the fells above. The arrangements for the affair were efficiently completed by the secretary (Mr. L. W. Brown) and a subcommittee.

A DEFINITION.—During the hearing of a High Court case, the plaintiff in which was a vendor of jellied eels, on July 14, a witness who had been with the plaintiff at the time when the cause of action arose said that he was going to Goodwood with sarsaparilla, "the best thing in the world, the most beautiful thing." Counsel: "And the people on the racecourse make their meals of jellied eels and sarsaparilla." "Some have jellied eels and some have sarsaparilla." "Then they do not necessarily go together, like lamb and green peas?" "No, they do not."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

Examinations in London—July 1927 Qualifying Examination Results

THE following are the results of the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations held in London this month:-

		PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC				CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING			
	No.	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole examination Entered for C. & D., and referred sub-	38	3	12	9	14	3	4	5	2
ject in Pre- lim. Sc	31	-	_	9	22	2	11	4	5
Entered for Pre- lim. Sc. only Referred subject	564	12	191	158	203	-	-	-	_
in Prel. Sc.	106		_	29	77			-	
Entered for C. & D. only	348		-	-		8	88	100	152
Referred subject in C. & D.	78	-	_			1	_	18	59
	1,165	15	203	205	316	14	103	127	218

Referred in one subject:-Botany, 92; chemistry, 74; physics, 39; pharmacognosy, 31; pharmacy, 66; pharmaceutical chemistry, 23; forensic pharmacy, 7; total, 332.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:-

Allsop, Phyllis M., Mansfield Appleby, T. R., Wallasey Armstrong, Marion, Brad-

Aspinall, T. R., St. Helens Avery, R. W., Maidstone Ball, W. A. H., Sunning-hill

Barker, H., Walsall Barker, J. H. W., Heanor Baron, J., Boscombe

Bateson, Mary I., Ansdell Kathleen Battley, В.,

Ealing Bazley, K. S. H., Kings Heath

Beardshall, W., Thurnscoe Bellamy, T. J., Carshalton Bennett, J. H., Heaton

Bereslavsky, M., Whitechapel Berman, C. Derby

Berman, C., Derby
Berry, J., Wolverton
Blay, C. J., Coventry
Blow, C. F., Lincoln
Bocock, R. F., Newport

Pagnell

Bond, Gladys D. W., Buxted

Bowman, H. R., St. Albans Braterman, H. L., Bow Brodie, K. R., Wolver-

hampton Brook, N., Huddersfield Buckley, F. C., Birmingham

Butler, J. A., Leeds

Bywell, A., Newcastle/Tyne Campin, C. R., Woolwich Cave, A. B., Leicester

Chard, T. E., Westbury
Charles, J., Burslem
Chrich, T. H., Eastwood
Clarke, A. F., Surbiton
Clarke, F.-S., Boston
Clitherow, R., Liverpool
Coles, S. R., Bristol
Colledge, G. V., Preston
Collins, G. H. L., Frome
Collins, W. G., Stroud
Collins, Winifred R. W.,
Inswich Ipswich Cooke, Kathleen, Stockport

Cooper, F. R., Westminster Cordes, A., Newcastle/Tyne Crohill, H. H., Newnham Crowhurst, H. A. C., Folkestone

Cunningham, I. J., Wimbledon

Daniels, S. R., Manchester Davies, Phyllis D., Liverpool

Deed, P. M., Oxford Dewar, T. A. F., Leicester D'Oyly-Watkins, D., Edgbaston

Dreebin, H. E., Cape Town Dutton, Doris, Stockport Elliott, W. R. R., Camden Town

Fanthorpe, G. S., Ealing Fear, R. G., Staines Feldman, Sylvia V., Ald-

gate Field, A. J. V., Penge Halifax Firth, L., Halifax
Firth, W., Kippox
Flynn, F., St. Helens
Foster, W. E., Honor Oak
Fowler, Hilda C., Brighton

H. G., Freeman, Leonards
Gadge, L. T., Tooting
Gedge, H. L., Bath
Gee, E. A. M., Kings Norton Gibb, Helen F., Southamptoń

Girgis, Shafik, Wallasey Gould, R. C. L., Devizes Grace, F. W., High Wycombe

Greenslade, C. J. S., Southampton

Griffiths, H. S., Bath Groundwater, T. S., Roundhav Haines, Violet B., South-

ampton Harrison, R. J., Walthamstow

Harvey, H., York
Hauser, A., Cardiff
Hazelgrove, J., Brighton
Hedges, R. F., Oxford
Henry, T., Southampton
Hinchliffe, L. R., Crosland

Moor Hodgson, E. D., Pickering Hodkinson, J. N., Bolton Holt, H., Wallasey Holt, R. G., Grantham

Horman-Fisher, E. C., Highgate

Houghton, N. S., Grimsby Howell, G., Porth Howells, A., Llanelly Hughes, J. C., Sheffield Hughes, Nina C., Liverpool Hughes, Nina C., Liverpool Ireson, B. E., Hornsey Jacobs, S. S., Bloomsbury Jenkins, D. T., Llanelly Jessop, Irene A., Newport Johnson, H. E., Eltham Johnson, Muriel B., Black-

pool

pool
Kenyon, H., Carleton
Knight, R. E., New Cross
Laird, A. B., Coventry
Levy, G., Holborn
Limb, H. E., Sheffield
Little, H. J., Stourbridge
Lloyd, Phyllis M., Abera-

man Loughnane, C. S., Woking Lovett, J. T. A., Tottenham

Lucas, G. D., Gosforth Marsh, A. V., S. Kensington

Mellanby, F. A., Ryde Miller, J. A. McP., Cape Town

Miller, Janet A., Hackney Mitchell, C. S., Cheltenham Moore, H., Bristol
Moore, W. T., Sheffield
Moseley, K. M., Weymouth
Munday, K., Bournemouth
Myatt, Frances C., Comp-

ton

Mycock, T. T., Pendlebury Mycrs, H., Nantyglo Neale, F. J., Gt. Yarmouth Newing, F. H., St. Pancras O'Neill, G. C., Barking Palmer, Elsie B., Hull Parker, Hilda B., Orping-

Pechey, W. G., Maldon Peel, W. R., Stamford Pendle, Barbara S., Northfield

Pengelly, D. B., Looe Pettit, W. A., Dunstable Pickles, J., Staincliffe Pike, A. J., Leonards Price, E. R., Lee Proffitt, C. C., Chesham Pryce, Constance M., Wel-

lington Ragg, L. W., Monkseaton Randell, W. H., Gravesend Ransom, Kathleen M.,

Witney
Rawdin, T. C., Radford
Read, S. J., Bath
Reade, C. J., Wolverhamp-

ton Reay, L. T., Hackney Reed, F. W., Ipswich Rees, A. I. S., Cardiff Renson, I., Hackney

Richards, D., Barmouth Richmond, Moses, Bow Rimington, F. C., Long Eaton

Rishworth, P. J., Birmingham

Roberts, Myfanwy, Pwllheli Robinson, J. W., Barnard Castle

Robson, P., Pembury Roebuck, A., Bradford Roebuck, A., Bradford Rowan, A., Cambridge Rowe, B., Cambridge Rowse, J. H., Shepperton Rutt, A. H., Hastings Sales, B. B., Tonbridge Sanderson, J. W., Sutton-in Achdeld

in-Ashfield Scates, C. A., Clapton Schreiber, J. A., Aston Screaton, R. D., Leicester Seldon, Marjorie M.,

Μ., Worthing Singleton, J. R., Warrington

Slawson, H., Leicester Smith, Eric, Workington Stansby, P. A., Burton Joyce

Steel, E. T. S., Southamp-

Steinman, H., Manchester Stembridge, A. W., Sheffield

Stewart, W. A., Southsea Stopforth, Freda, Chorley Storey, F. R., Lowestoft Stringer, Doris, Kirkstall Tasker, C. E., Accrington Taylor, Marjorie M., Mose-

lev Thatcher, M. F., Basing-

Thomas, D. D., Neath Thomas, T. C., Swansea Thompson, A. E., Chatham Thompson, J. L., Astwood Bank

Thompson, R., Bolton Thorgilson, F. C., South Shields

Thornes, J., Dewsbury Tickle, Catherine, Exeter Titley, Ellen, Wallasey Titterton, Hilda H., Derby Trentham, A., Burnley Tugwell, D. L. T., Tetbury Uttley, N. S., Blackpool

Waddington, S. B., Harrogate Wakefield, G. E., Hacknall Walker, C. G., Sutton Coldfield Wall A. P., Wellington Wardell, R. E., Mildmay Park Watson, Grace V., Blakenaw Webster, F., Chester Whalley, H., Burnley Whitaker, J., Wyke White, F., Luton

White, W. N., Sheffield Whittaker, Barbara S., W. Bromwich

Widall, J. D., Birkenhead Wilderspin, M. E., St. Ives Williams, A. H., Torquay Worth, A. W., Launceston Wren, J. P. M., Moseley Wright, L. C., Stourbridge Zamet, N., Westminster

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC AND CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:-

Ball, H. P., Swindon Burgess, J. S. F., Newhaven Jotcham, Elsie M., Chiswick

Lippiatt, F. T., Bristol

Parkinson, G. F., Wood Green Smith, C. D., Newton Abbot Weller, B. H., Gt. Kingshill

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Pariiamentary Matters

TRADE WITH TURKEY

Replying to Sir R. Thomas, the President of the Board of Trade (Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister) stated that during the year ended June 30, 1927, British trade with Turkey was as follows: Imports, £2,800,000; exports, £2,900,000; reexports, £108,000. For the year ended June 30, 1926, the figures were: Imports, £2,500,000; exports, £4,100,000 re-exports, £218,000.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

The President of the Board of Trade (Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister) informed Mr. E. Brown that nine inquiries have been held under section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1926, by the Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade, and two by the Standing Committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Secretary of State for Scotland. No Orders have yet been made, but an Order was laid in draft before the House on July 20 relating to certain descriptions of iron and steel gold and silver leaf and waven labels of toxtile steel, gold and silver leaf, and woven labels of textile materials.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Mr. Hore-Belisha asked the Minister of Health whether he had received the recommendations of the Consultative Council regarding the proposals made by the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance that Royal Commission on National Health Insurance that the scope of the benefit should be extended to include a consultant and specialist medical service, and that the necessary funds for this purpose should be obtained by a partial pooling of future surpluses of approved societies. The Minister of Health (Mr. N. Chamberlain) replied that this subject was considered by the Consultative Council at their meeting on July 21. He was informed that they desire to give the matter further consideration before communicating their final views. before communicating their final views.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recentity-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Methanol.—A process for the production of pure methanol by causing a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide to pass in contact with a copper catalyst under high pressure and raised temperature. (E. Audibert, Paris. 271,538.)

Salts of Amino-guanidine.—A process for the production of salts of amino-guanidine, or amino-alkylene-guanidines, by the reaction of salts of alkyl-isothiourea with aliphatic diamines or their hydrates. (Myron Heyn, Breslau. 272,686.)

A Scottish Centenary

THE tiny adventure into commerce which, after decades of struggle and growth, becomes a gigantic business concern is almost a commonplace of British industry. But although the process in each case may appear similar, it is a curious fact that many notable firms have proceeded, in growing, to develop strictly along the lines originally laid down by the founder. This is aptly illustrated in the history of T. & H. Smith, Ltd. The products originally made by the founder, Thomas Smith -alkaloids, aloin, pharmaceutical resins, to mention a few briefly-have remained among the staple articles of the company and are noted throughout the world for their elegance and quality. Thomas Smith was born in Paisley in 1807, but removed, early in life, to Edin-burgh, where he was apprenticed to a firm of cabinetmakers. His leanings, however, were towards medicine, and in 1827 he took up his studies at the Medical School, opening, at the same time, a drug-shop at 61 Pleasance, Edinburgh, to help to support himself. This marked the beginnings of the firm. Thomas Smith obtained his licence from the Royal College of Surgeons and, during a cholera epidemic, practised in Canonmills. But he decided afterwards to give his whole attention to pharmacy. In 1830 he moved to 49 St. Leonard Street, and soon afterwards to Canon-

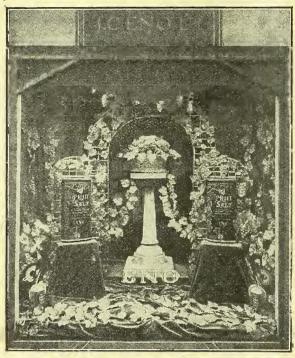


No. 21 DUKE STREET, EDINBURGH

mills. His brother Henry, who had taken over the Pleasance shop, joined as a partner when Thomas moved, for the third time, to 21 Duke Street in 1836, the firm being described as T. & H. Smith. Thus began an historic association which was ultimately to become one of the world's best-known chemical works. Despite the growth of the manufacturing side of the business, the retail shop was continued until 1900. The Canonmills premises was used entirely for manufacturing from 1853 to 1906, when a move was made to the present works at Wheatfield Road. Thomas Smith died in 1893, and Henry Smith predeceased him by about 30 years. It was to the skill and ability of Thomas Smith that the discoveries associated with the firm's name were mainly due. He was a notable research worker, and the results he obtained in the investigation of aloes, opium, tea, ginger, capsicum and other products were the subjects of numerous papers. The value of some of his discoveries may well be said to have placed him in the foremost ranks of pharmacy. When Henry Smith died, James S. Smith and Peter S. Smith joined the firm. The former retired in 1883 and the latter died in 1889, when the business was left in trust to his sons, Henry F. Smith and Thomas C. Smith, who took over the management in 1900. A limited company was formed in 1904, and at the present time the directorate includes Mr. James Watt, L.L.D., W.S. (chairman), Mr. Alexander J. Dey, F.C.S., F.R.S.E., and Mr. A. J. Billinghurst,

Advertising Convention

So far at least as attendance was concerned, the Advertising Convention at Olympia on July 19-22 inclusive was a huge success. The numerous social events included a visit to Hever Castle, the residence of Major J. J. Astor (of "The Times"), and a luncheon at which a message from the Prime Minister was read. Mr. C. A. McCurdy (President of the Advertising Association) presided at the opening session on Tuesday morning, the principal speaker being Mr. L. S. Amery (the Colonial Secretary). Lord Leverhulme presided at a meeting on Wednesday, while the President of the Board of Education (Lord Eustace Percy) spoke on "The Importance of Education to Commerce and Industry." The British Poster Advertising Association had a very interesting meeting, at which the printion had a very interesting meeting, at which the principal speaker was Dame Beatrix Lyall. One of the best papers in the "Printing Session" was given by Mr. W. H. Sessions, who put forward cogent arguments for W. H. Sessions, who put forward eigent arguments for the more general practice of branding goods. Mr. Sessions pointed out the intrinsic value of a carefully thought-out and well-executed brand, and indicated the pitfalls of indiscriminate marks. Another discussion,



Eno's "FRUIT SALT" WINDOW IN "BABY BOND STREET" AT OLYMPIA

which many chemists would have found useful, was on

advertising by calendars.

As may well be imagined, not the least interesting As may well be imagined, not the least interesting was the discussion among advertising women on Wednesday afternoon, with Mrs. Ethel M. Wood as chairman. First of all Miss Grier (Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford) gave an address on "Production as the Basis of Wealth." Thereafter Mr. Hugh Quigley, M.A., contributed a thoughtful paper on "Industry and Economic Wealth," in which he held that British financiers do not back British industry sufficiently. He instanced various regent industrial floatstions ciently. He instanced various recent industrial flotations in this country of Continental concerns involving hundreds of millions of pounds. Money was asked for and, apparently, freely obtained in London to finance various Continental industries in which, as was well known, none of the work was done by British workmen. Instead of subsidising our industrial competitors for the sake of 7 per cent. or 8 per cent. in dividends, Mr. Quigley contended that British financiers should see to it that their money went to support manufacturing concerns in their own country.

Chemists' Windows

Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by notes as to the arrangement of the displays.

A "Semprolia" Window

Mr. W. G. T. Bennett, chemist and druggist, 21 Cat-ford Hill, S.E.6, was awarded the first prize in the recent window-dressing competition for a display of "Semprolia" snow and cream. The colour scheme was carried out in black, white, blue and gold. Black crêpe



paper served for the background and sides of the window, and the cut-out stars which surround the gilt paper lettering "supplied to the stars" were mounted on an oval card faced with black velvet paper. The floor and the arch, the lettering of which was cut out of white card, were blue, and a gilt paper edging round the window and arch provided a frame for the whole display.

Wills

Mr. Alexander John Clark, 27 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh, chemist and druggist, left estate of the net value of £3,127.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS TOWNSEND, 2 Toller Drive, Heaton, Bradford, Yorkshire, chemist and druggist, left estate of the gross value of £16,893, with net personalty

Mr. David Ross, chemist and druggist, of 6 Belvedere Street, Aberdeen, partner in the firm of Wm. Paterson & Sons, wholesale druggists, 57 Spring Garden, Aberdeen, left personal estate valued at £21,945.

Gazette

Partnership Dissolved

ELLICK, G. R. H., 84 Upper Warwick Street, Liverpool, and Fowles, G. S., "Woodlands," Town Row, West Derby, and Room 9, 18 Nelson Street, Liverpool, under the style of Ford Remedies.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

BISSET.—At 41 High Street, Lochmaben, on July 21, the wife of Rowland P. Bisset, M.P.S., of a son.

Marriages

JAMES-DOMSCH.—At St. Anne's Church, Soho, London, W., recently, Arthur Pierce James, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., to Elsie Blanche Domsch.

Kirkman—Summers.—At the Union Church, Sale, Manchester, on July 21, Douglas William Kirkman, B.Sc., elder son of Mr. W. E. Kirkman, chemist and druggist, New Milton, Lymington, to Marjorie Janet, only daughter of Mr. W. Summers, Stretford, Manchester.

NICHOLL—SUTCLIFFE.—At St. Michael's Church, Mytholmroyd, on July 19, Cyril Nicholl, chemist and druggist, to Lilian Edith Sutcliffe.

Deaths

GILLING.—On July 26 Mr. J. T. Gilling, J.P., Ripon, aged seventy-four. Mr. Gilling died suddenly in a train travelling between Ripon and Northallerton. He was a director of Beck & Inchbold, Leeds, and for forty-five years represented Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, over a wide area. A prominent freemason, he was a P.M. of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, a P.G.D. of Mark Masons, and in the Province of West Yorkshire was P.P.G.D.; he was also a churchmarden at Ripon Cathedral, and secretary (for forty years) of the Ripon Constitutional Club.

Houldon.—At Leyland, on July 19, Mr. Quarton Houldon, retired chemist and druggist, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Houldon, who was a native of York, commenced business at Leyland in 1868; he retired twelve years ago. He was also the district postmaster, an official of the Leyland Agricultural Society, and a freemason. Mr. Houldon is survived by seven children.

Kemp.—The funeral of the late Mr. Harry Kemp, retired chemist and druggist, Old Colwyn, whose death was recorded in our issue of July 23 (p. 119), took place at Llandrillo Church, Colwyn Bay, on July 21. A wreath was sent by the Manchester Pharmaceutical Assotreasurer); and among others present were Mr. A. J. Pidd (treasurer); and among others present were Mr. T. C. Bennett, Stockport. We have received from Mr. Joseph Kingsley, M.P.S., 165 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, the following tribute:—

Manchester, the following tribute:—

A keen business man, his first thoughts, however, were always for his staff. He was one of those ideal masters who realised that his primary duty to his apprentices was to teach them their profession. His capacity for work was simply amazing, for in addition to an extremely busy pharmacy he managed to serve a very successful term of office on the Manchester City Council. A skilful teacher, he was ever ready to point out things which in those days seemed but of minor importance, but which I can now truly appreciate. Men like Harry Kemp are an ornament to any profession, and to me, as to his many friends in the pharmaceutical world, the sacred memory of his splendid life will always remain a cherished possession. life will always remain a cherished possession.

SIMPSON.—At the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on July 20, following an operation, Mr. Arthur William Simpson, Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire. Mr. Simpson represented R. H. Allen & Co., manufacturing chemists, Sydenham, London, S.E.26, for several years, and it was while on his journey on their behalf that the fatal illness developed. His cheery personality will be missed by many friends among phaymagists and will be missed by many friends among pharmacists and colleagues.

Taylor.—At High Wycombe, recently, Mr. Henry Hylton Taylor, retired chemist and druggist, late of Middlesbrough. Mr. Taylor, who qualified in 1868, was for nearly twenty years a member of the Middlesbrough Town Council and of the old School Board; he was also a founder of the North Ormesby Cottage Hospital and a churchwarden.

Personalities

SIR ALFRED MOND, M.P., has been elected president of the Chemical and Allied Employers' Federation.

MR. KENNETH C. ALLEN, a director of Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Cowper Street, London, E.C.2, has just returned from a business trip to the United States and Canada, where he was cordially received by many old friends.

Among those who responded to the request of the Lord Mayor of Leeds to open their gardens to the citizens on July 20 and 24 was Mr. C. F. Thackray, Ph.C. The wonderful display of roses and many other beautiful blooms was much admired by a large number of visitors. Several medicinal plants, including valerian, were on view.

Mr. C. T. Snow, late London manager of The Dodge & Olcott Co., essential oil distillers and merchants, New York, sailed for home on the s.s. "Adriatic" on July 23 to take up his new appointment at headquarters.

A number of his Mincing Lane friends gave him a hearty send off prior to sailing, and he leaves London with the best wishes for his future success.

THE Senate of the University of London, at its meet-

ing on July 20, conferred the degree of Doctor of Science in Chemistry on Dr. S.
Judd Lewis, Ph.C., High
Holborn, W.C.1. Dr.
Judd Lewis passed the
Pharmaceutical Society's Qualifying examination in 1890, and became a pharmaceutical chemist four years later. From 1894 to 1902 he was superintending chemist to Dakin Bros., Ltd., wholesale druggists. After a course in bacteriology at King's College under Professor Hewlett, he passed the London Intermediate Science examination, and in 1903 he entered University College to study under Sir William Ramsay and Professor Collie. Dr. Judd Lewis speaks with



DR. S. JUDD LEWIS

enthusiasm of the inspiring influence that Ramsay exercised over his pupils. The B.Sc. was taken (with second-class honours) in 1905, and the final F.I.C. in Branch E in January 1906, giving ample qualification for the work of a public analyst. A few months later Dr. Judd Lewis went to Tubingen to study zirconium, then but little known, under Professor E. Wedekind. This provided a dissertation which culminated in the conferment of the Doctor of Science degree, "summa cum laude," by the German university in 1909. On his return Dr. Judd Lewis entered private practice as an analytical and consulting chemist in South London, removing to High Hol-born in 1912. For ten years (1909-19) he was a borough councillor in Southwark. From 1912 onwards Dr. Judd Lewis has taken an increasing interest in modern methods of spectroscopy as applied to the elucidation of scientific, analytical and industrial problems. His first published paper appeared in the C. & D. of May 9, 1914, and the second was read before the Chester meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in the same year, under the title, "The Mineral Constituents of Certain Tinctures and Drugs." The ultra-violet absorption spectra of blood serums and the three proteins separated therefrom provided two papers read before the Royal Society, and ultimately became the nucleus of a thesis on "Spectrophotometry in Relation to Chemistry," in respect of which the Senate of London University has now conferred the degree of Doctor of Science. Recent researches on an entirely new branch of science, the quantitative fluorescence of cellulose (in respect of which the gold medal, and also a bar, of the Worshipful Company of Dyers was presented), and on that of the sugars, were subsidiary subjects.

Trade Notes

WRITING INKS in various colours are manufactured by Mr. H. Barnett, Sidley, Bexhill, who invites inquiries.

"VISTIC" is a hygienic powder for fixing dental plates securely in the mouth, supplied in decorated tins with sprinkler tops by Meggeson & Co., Ltd., Bermondsey, London, S.E.16.

YARDLEY & Co., LTD., 8 New Bond Street, London, W.1, announce in this issue a reduction, as from September 1, in the retail price of Yardley's Old English Lavender Soap and other toilet soaps.

NYAL COMPANY, LTD., inform us that they have acquired a modern factory at Slough (Bucks.), and in the near future all Nyal products, which are sold by qualified chemists only, will be of British manufacture.

ASHES OF ROSES WINDOW DISPLAY. -A. Bourjois et Cie, Ltd., 4 Water Lane, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, announce that the list of prize-winners in this competition will be published in The Chemist and Druggist,

CLOSED FOR HOLIDAY.—Winchester Manufacturing Co., Ltd., surgical rubber goods manufacturers, 21 The Square, Isleworth, inform us that their works will be closed for the annual holiday from Friday evening, July 29, until Monday morning, August 8.

ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES.—A useful book of graphs of twenty-one essential oils has been compiled by A. Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Stratford, London, E.15, showing the fluctuations in prices from the year 1916 to March 1927. Copies may be had on application.

ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISEMENTS in two colours are inserted in this issue by: W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, near Leeds; H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2; Potter & Clarke, Ltd., 60, 62, 64 Artillery Lane, London, E.1; and Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, London, E.C.2.

STAFF-ALLEN'S ENGLISH LAVENDER OIL.—In dealing with lavender oil in the Commercial Compendium last week (p. 105), we omitted to mention the fact that some of the largest plantations in Britain are at Long Melford, in Suffolk, where the actual growing and distilling of English lavender oil by Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., constitutes a considerable, if not the larger, portion of the yearly production in this country.

Servsipol is a swine erysipelas serum possessing a potency of 100 antitoxic units per c.c., intended for the curative treatment of affected pigs and also for the prophylactic vaccination of healthy animals, while CULTERYSIN is a swine erysipelas culture for protective vaccination, either alone or in conjunction with injections of swine erysipelas serum. Serysipol and Culterysin are prepared by the Saxon Serum Works, Dresden, and are supplied here by H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

RADIOSTOL is the name registered by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, nouses, Ltd., 16-50 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, for ergosterol submitted to ultra-violet irradiation, whereby the latter acquires the powerful antirachitic properties characteristic of vitamin D. Radiostol is issued in the form of a solution possessing an antirachitic activity approximately fifty times that of codliver oil, and, in combination with calcium glycerophosphate, in the form of tablets. Both forms are chemically as well as physiologically standardised chemically as well as physiologically standardised.

AGRICULTURAL chemists will be particularly interested in a booklet on the "Feeding of Farm Animals," published at 1s. 3d., post free, by British Feeding Meals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Adelaide House, London, E.C.4. In this publication, written by Mr. F. E. Corrie, B.Sc., an attempt has been made to deal with the principles underlying the practice of feeding and to demonstrate that fish meal is one of the most valuable of supplementary foods, a subject in which much new light has been thrown by research workers during the past few Many recipes for rations are given, and the booklet is profusely illustrated.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 6, 1927.)

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 6, 1927.)

"CHOLUMBRIN" and "ORARSAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 481,225/226.

"RADIOSTOLEUM"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The British Drug Houses, Ltd., 16-30 Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1. 481,280. (Associated.)

"SALTAIR"; for elastic surgical goods, clinical thermometers and artificial limbs (11). By Salt & Son, Ltd., 5-7 Cherry Street, Birmingham. 471,574. (Associated.)

"FEMONAP" and "FEMS"; for all goods (11). By The Hospital Specialty Co., 2130 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. 476,520 (Associated); 475,998.

"HANOVIA"; for all goods (11). By The British Hanovia, Quartz Lamp Co., Ltd., Bedford Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough. 481,019.

"KAVALIER"; for chemical glassware (11) and (15). By V. J. Kavalier, Sázava nad Sazavou, Czecho-Slovakia. 481,081 (Associated); 475,602.

"CATARA" and "ACANTA"; "JABEE" under fantastic figure partly composed of letters "J & B" ("Jabee" disclaimed); for beverages (42). By Jewsbury & Brown, Ltd., 7 Ardwick Green North, Manchester. 480,118/119/256. (Associated.)

"CHOCOLAC"; for a liquid food preparation (42). By United Dairies (London), Ltd., 129 Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.16. 480,529.

"Moose"; for essential oil of peppermint (42). By C. W.

S.W.16. 480,529.

"Moose"; for essential oil of peppermint (42). By C. W. Field, Ltd., 92 Wood Street, Liverpool. 480,999.

"CALEMONA"; for fruit essences (42) and for mineral waters, etc. (44). By California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Ltd., 2013, 1913, etc. (44). By California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Ltd., Carteret House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. 481,303/304. (Associated.)

"EDNOLA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Silk Mill Lane, Derby. 475,924. (Associated.)

ciated.)

"Clendenta"; for dentifrices (48). By S. Northrop, 27
Ryan Street, Bradford. 477.813.

"MI-FA-Sol."; for perfumes (48). By A. Martory, 18 Rue
Daunau, Paris. 478,777.

"DOWNLAND BREEZES"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. E.
Beale (Eastbourne), Ltd., Victoria Place, Eastbourne.

Heate (passbourne), Edd., Alloyd.

481,024.

"JODELLE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Associated Merchandising Corporation, 5 Cité Paradis, Paris, 481,025.

"Shur-Off"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By M. F. Pratt, The Factory, Braydon Road, London, N.16. 481,178.

The Factory, Braydon Road, London, N.16. 481,176. (Associated.)

"ESSRI"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Eugene Rimmel, Ltd., 1a Darnley Road, Hackney, London, E.9. 481,181.
"OSPREY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Ninon, Ltd., 224
St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. 481,531.
"TAKOUT THE ORIGINAL STAIN REMOVER" on label device; for preparations for removing ink stains from fabrics (47). By T. T. Best, Ravenhead, St. Helens, Lancs. B. 479, 181 B 479,181.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," July 13, 1927.)

"Permaglint"; for a preparation for preventing tarnish on metals (1). By Metallic Wallplugs, Ltd., 88 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. 476,412.

"MUSTARD CLUB"; for all goods (1), (2), (3), (8), (11), (42), and (48). By J. & J. Colman, Ltd.. Carrow Works, Norwich. 481,045/046/047/050/052/065/071. (Associated.)

"NORMAN"; for veterinary chemicals (2) and for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Baron & Co., 140 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. 478,571/572. (Associated.)

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

E/207. Automatic photographic film machines for outside shops
Y/137. Avenel's rose perfume (present London source)
C/227. Corona fly-dip for

sheep L/267. Essence Vitasox

M/227. Dr. Kilner's (Diosinamine) Screens L/245. Junophosphan

L/25. July 10 photos phar ampoules L/167. Ma Mie perfume C/137. Pearl Gleam tooth-paste H/227. Phillips' eye shades W/267. Victor hair brush

Observations and Reflections

Analysts' Pretensions

to set up standards are ever in need of curbing, as I have long had occasion to observe; and I am in hearty agreement with you regarding the necessity of being continually on the alert to prevent the setting up of arbitrary standards (O. & D., July 23, p. 122). Your exposure of the wonderfully insidious way in which officialism manages in the course of years to attain its end is worthy of the closest attention, particularly on the part of chemists who are all out for peace and quietness, and prefer to take things lying down instead of fighting for their rights. So many, I know, dread the notoriety attaching to an appearance in court, with the result that they are quick to respond to advice not to defend cases when charges are brought against them, the idea being that the less prominent the matter is the greater is the prospect of publicity being avoided. There are, of course, cases in which the avoidance of publicity is eminently desirable, but this does not apply to instances of the kind you quote, where no effort is made to combat an analyst's certificate. To my mind, it savours of impudence that any analyst, however eminent, should presume to state in a certificate that a preparation for which there is no legal standard ought never to contain less than certain arbitrary quantities of particular ingredients. Let us hope that your demonstration of the mischief that may accrue by undue timidity on the part of an individual, resulting in an ill-service being done to his entire craft, will have an immediate effect in the direction of stiffening up the courage of those who hesitate to defend themselves against unfair attacks by people in authority.

Discounting

of our accounts for N.H.I. dispensing is obviously being anticipated with considerable resentment, but I see no adequate reason for assuming that things need turn out so badly as some prophets of evil portend. If they do, it will be because the chemists on the panel as a whole have not done their duty in the matter of backing up the Pharmaceutical Committees. It is now essential that we should all get to work and endeavour to reduce expenditure on drugs. Directly, it may be impossible for some of us to do much, but we can all be at pains to keep those who represent us fully informed respecting cases of extravagance in prescribing or in the frequency with which prescriptions are given. It is to be remembered that going to the panel doctor is becoming more popular, and that many insured persons who stuck for years to their old family doctors are now finding it quite compatible with their dignity to accept N.H.I. benefit. At the same time, panel doctors are getting more into the habit of treating insured persons of the better classes with as much attention as if they were private patients. This means the ordering of much medicine of a superior type to what club patients were accustomed to receive. The more panel practice approximates to private practice, the bigger will grow the drug bills and the more urgent, therefore, will it be to check extravagance in prescribing and frequency. An efficient service can still be maintained and all chemists' accounts be paid in full on the existing basis provided due economy be paid in full on the existing basis provided due economy is exercised. Instead of acting on the principle that the more medicine we can turn out the greater will be our profit, we must now get into the habit of reporting to the secretary of our Pharmaceutical Committee any and every case where we suspect extravagant or unnecessary prescribing. In that way we shall be providing our representatives with the best possible means of taking such steps as will ultimately result in the checking of extravagance. of extravagance.

Vitamin E,

about reports of which there has so far been a hypothetical sort of flavour, seems likely after all to prove itself a distinct entity. As a matter of fact, it appears not improbable, according to Dr. Kennedy (C. & D., July 23, p. 125), that it will be found to be a double entity. Such information about it as is already

forthcoming makes it clear that this particular accessory food substance promises to become the most interesting of all the vitamins. It is becoming increasingly evident that the pharmacist of the not far distant future will require to know much more about dieteios than his predecessors could ever have imagined would be possible. He will certainly need to know all about the various vitamins—where they are found, what they can do or prevent, and how they can best be administered when present in insufficient quantity in the regular diet. Both in preventive and curative medicine the vitamins seem likely to become of outstanding importance, and the C. \dot{C} D. is helping us enormously by publishing such early and comprehensive information about important researches which have for their object disclosure of the ultimate facts of life.

The Best-Known Name

in the English annals of alchemy is that of Dr. John Dee, who was born in July 1527, just four hundred years ago. His reputation has been so enveloped in fabulous tales that even now it is difficult to arrive at the truth as to his character, his deeds and his writings. While he was at Cambridge he took part, apparently as a sort of stage manager, in the representa-tion of the "Pax" of Aristophanes, and made a piece of machinery which produced the illusion of a giant scarab, with an actor on its back, rising from the stage and flying up to Jupiter in the clouds. This sensational effect was too clever for the auditors, and the uncanniness of Dee's ability aroused such inconvenient suspicions that he found it desirable to leave home and country for a time. His private diary, which was published by the Camden Society in 1842, provides much material from which, I think, it is possible to obtain a fair impression of his honesty and natveté. In addition to his knowledge of mathematics and alchemy, Dee was versed in medical and surgical lore. When Kelly's wife had a miscarriage he assisted in her recovery and "caused her to have myrh given unto her in wyne warmed, the quarter of an ounce." His own child, Michael, fell upon quarter of an ounce." His own child, Michael, fell upon a sharp-pointed stick which pierced his eyelid; he says that "it was anoynted with St. John's oyle. The boy slept well. God spede the rest of the cure." Dee's almost childish simplicity is exhibited in two very different ways. One of these was his childlike trust in Kelly, whose every effort was directed to procuring what he considered to be Dee's secret while he (Kelly) was professedly yielding up a secret to Dee. The other piece of evidence of Dee's lack of nefarious cleverness is his curious practice of using, in the diary, Greek characters for writing English words when wishing to hide a statement. Dee cannot have been the first to employ this device, and he certainly was not the last. I met with an instance of it only the other day in some eighteenth-century documents. [An interesting interchange of views on the character of John Dee appeared in The Chemist and Druggist in the spring of 1924.—Editor.]

In a Review

published not very long ago in the C. & D. we are asked if it is a consolation to hear that "a pharmacist may turn into anything on earth." Apparently, this statement is quoted from the book reviewed, and is one of several in which pharmacists are held up to ridicule. But surely it is a simple truism that is stated. In my own experience, which can doubtless be matched by others, there have been pharmacists who turned into doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, journalists, manufacturers, company promoters, and traders in anything but drugs and medicines. One made a comfortable competence out of a tailoring business, another won success as a newspaper proprietor, still another went into the shipping trade, and more than one became an expert sales manager outside the drug trade. As a matter of fact, there are probably few occupations which have not been recruited from our ranks, and the one thing I have noted particularly is this—whenever the erstwhile pharmacist had received a really adequate training, as an apprentice and subsequently as a practising pharmacist, he excelled in his new line of business.

Suit the particular case

Every recommendation of an infants' food that you give should have strict regard for the particular case. In the Glaxo foods you have the choice of two standardised products, one or other or a combination of the two being found to meet every possible need—Prescription (Humanised) Glaxo where a milk modified to breast standard is desired, and Standard Glaxo where a somewhat higher protein content is necessary, or in the later months of infancy.

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Editorial Articles

The Finance Act, 1927

THE Finance Bill for the present year having run its full course through Parliament, it is now possible to make a final survey of the fiscal provisions which it embodies. It has been stated by one of the responsible Ministers in the House of Commons that the concessions made to its critics by the Chancellor during its passage are estimated to be represented by about £150,000-a figure so trifling as, if it be even approximately accurate, to stamp the piloting of the Bill through Parliament as a notable achievement. The portion devoted to Customs and Excise has been very little amended. The proposed duties on tea and medicines have been continued; the duties on wines, tobacco, matches, and on certain licences for mechanically propelled vehicles have been increased; while new duties have been imposed on motor tyres, British wines and imported translucent pottery. The Act also provides for shortening by a month the period within which beer duty has to be paid, a change which is the equivalent of a rather material increase in the duty on beer, representing as it does the interest for one month on some £88,000,000 per annum. New clauses introduced into the Bill provide for reductions of duties in two cases. One of these provides for a rebate of motor licence duty being given where the vehicle is owned by a farmer or other person engaged in agriculture and is used in connection with his agricultural work. The other reduces the betting tax to 2 per cent, in the case of a bet on any sporting event wherever held provided the bet is made at a meeting and the event is of the same kind as that on which the bookmaker is taking bets at the meeting. Whatever the revenue effect of this, it ought to encourage attendance at sporting events of those wishing to bet. The duty of Customs imposed last year on wrapping paper imported into this country is also removed wherever it can be shown that the paper is to be used as material to be spun into yarn.

It is interesting to note, too, that in the face of the opposition shown in the House of Commons recently to a proposal to allow smaller quantities of spirits to be sold in bottle for consumption off the premises, the proposal in the Bill that the size of the bottles in which spirits may be bottled and packed in warehouse shall be at the discretion of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, has become law. It is generally recognised that this change was introduced to enable spirits to be bottled in, and delivered from warehouse in bottles smaller than a reputed pint. The Bill as passed also contains unaltered the provisions for greater facilities for experiment in the manufacture and distribution of all kinds of methylated spirits, and for more flexibility in the regulations governing the production by the distillation of fermented liquors of articles other than spirits. A further recognition of the advances which are taking place in the science of alcohols is contained in the section which empowers the Commissioners to call for returns with respect to the importation, manufacture and distribution of propyl, butyl or amyl alcohol or of any of the isomeric forms of such alcohols. So far as spirits generally are concerned, the Act makes good a defect in the law as it stood by providing that the allowances payable on spirits exported or shipped as stores or used for fortifying wine in warehouse shall be payable on spirits by whatever process manufactured, and not as heretofore on spirits distilled only. The income-tax and super-tax provisions of the Bill are those which have commanded most attention and provoked most controversy. After providing for the payment of income-tax, Schedule, A (landlord's property tax), in one sum instead of two instalments, and completing the exemption given to charities by exempting the profits of trade carried on by charities, the Bill proceeds to correct some anomalies in the law contained in the Finance Act, 1926, by which the three previous years' average income as a basis of assessment was discarded in some cases for the income of the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is made. Then comes an attempt to secure payment of income-tax on certain copyright royalties paid to persons who, not being ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, would under our income-tax Acts escape the duty altogether, followed by an improvement in the machinery for the assessment of the tax by the Special Commissioners. Then we have provisions for securing a sort of rough justice between the individual taxpayer and the general body as represented by the Chancellor in cases in which businesses assessed to tax have changed hands or have been amalgamated with others so as to constitute new taxable entities. Subject to certain provisions, losses in parts of the general transaction can be set off against profits made in other parts. The application of this in the case of businesses transferred to companies has special features to which the Bill devotes special treatment. Next come six clauses dealing with super-tax, which (under that name) is to cease to be charged after the income-tax year 1928-29. These represent an attempt to secure to the Exchequer the tax upon moneys which have not hitherto been regarded as the income of an individual assessable to income-tax, because either they reached him in a form held by our courts to be capital, or they did not reach him because they continued to form part of the capital of a business in which he was interested (reserves), or were in some other way applied so as not to fall within the previously existing definition of income. The type of business specially aimed at by this provision is evidently that commonly known as the one-man company. In fact, the Bill says that the "section shall apply to any company which is under the control of not more than five persons and which is not a subsidiary company or a company in which the public are substantially interested." Attention is next directed to securing super-tax on profits made by the sales (nominal it may be) of stocks cum dividend, when, of course, they have

a capital value enhanced by the fact that the holder is entitled to the dividend, and buying them back ex-dividend, when, naturally, they command a smaller price since they no longer carry the right to the dividend. This attempt to get tax on profits has been attacked with considerable force as unjust in principle and unworkable in practice, and eventually the Chancellor has conceded that if anyone-assessed in this way can prove "to the satisfaction of the Special Commissioners that, in consequence of the sale or transfer to him of any assets of this kind, the amount of super-tax payable by him for that year exceeds by more than ten per cent. the amount of the super-tax which would have been payable by him for that year, if the income from those assets and from any assets sold or transferred to him were deemed to have come to him" as if calculated day by day, then it is to be considered income calculated in this way and not the increase based on the actual price of the stock.

A Disquieting Interpretation

A DECISION of the High Court in England or Scotland upon the construction of any section of the Pharmacy Acts is a rare event, and one of some importance to every chemist in business; and the judgment recently pronounced by the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh on the hearing of an appeal by the Pharmaceutical Society against the dismissal of a case brought by them against an Alloa chemist (reported on page 141) is no exception to the rule. The Court was composed of three judges whose authority in Scotland corresponds to that of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in England. Their decision is binding upon all Courts having criminal jurisdiction in Scotland, and although the decision of a Scottish Court is not binding upon the English Courts, such a judgment would be treated in England with great respect. It is desirable, therefore, that the effect of the decision should be carefully considered. The appeal turned upon the meaning of Section 3 (1) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, which provides that "any person who, being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, carries on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist shall, unless in every premises where the business is carried on the business is bona fide conducted by himself or by some other duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be . . . be guilty of an offence under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868." The Society presumably intended to allege in their complaint that the defendant, who is a registered chemist, had committed the offence defined by this subsection, the particulars of the offence being that on a specified occasion the defendant's unqualified assistant had sold a poison in his master's absence; and the argument put forward on their behalf appears to have depended on the contention that a qualified chemist is not "bona fide conducting" his business unless he is present at and personally supervises every sale—at all events, every sale of a poison-made in his shop. The answer to this contention, as the Lord Justice Clerk pointed out, is that while a sale may be and is a part of a business, the business is an aggregation of sales and not an isolated sale; and there is nothing in the subsection to provide that no sale shall be made except in the presence of the person who is conducting the business. In this opinion the remaining members of the Court concurred, and their decision certainly seems founded on good sense as well as good law, for to suggest that the mere absence from the shop during what may be the briefest interval of the manager or owner is evidence (if a sale takes place in that interval) of a want of bona fides in the conduct of the business would be a proposition of some hardihood. It must not be forgotten, however, that if, in fact, the

sale of a poison by an unqualified assistant took place, that assistant was guilty of the offence of selling a poison, not being qualified to do so. An unqualified assistant cannot sell a poison unless he acts under the personal supervision of a registered chemist, and by personal supervision is meant not the mere presence of the qualified man in the shop in which the transaction takes place, but actual personal supervision, so that every sale is guarded round by all the precautions prescribed by the Act. This rule of law is not affected by this decision, and remains the law. On the other hand, it is an open question whether a master, qualified or unqualified, can be rendered criminally liable for the unlawful act of an unqualified assistant in selling a poison. A further question of interest which might have been discussed by the Court, but apparently was not, is the meaning of the words "the business of a chemist and druggist." Is the business of a chemist and druggist that which by the Act is confined to him alone, namely, the selling by retail of poisons? Or is it as defined by the Apothecaries' Act, the "buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing and vending of drugs, medicines and medicinable compounds, wholesale and retail "? Presumably the Society, or at least its Scottish Branch, is of opinion that the former meaning is correct, since upon any other assumption it follows that the bona-fide conduct of a chemist's shop comprises the sale of drugs other than poisons, and hence that a master who permitted his unqualified assistant in the master's absence to sell an ounce of Epsom salts could be justly accused of not "bona fide conducting the business"! It is to be doubted whether the Society foresaw the possible implications of the narrower meaning of these words; and may it not be doubted still more whether, had the narrower meaning received legal approval, benefit would have accrued to chemists or, indeed, to anybody?

The Control of Dangerous Drugs

The statutory obligations which devolve on the chemist by the Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations have added a heavy load to the burden of responsibilities he is called upon to bear, but we fear that he scarcely realises the complexity of the machinery set up to give effect to international agreements designed to prevent drug-addicts, actual as well as potential, from obtaining supplies of habit-forming drugs. The pharmacist needs no assurance that a stringent control is exercised in this country—he knows that such is the case from his own collaboration in rendering it effective—nevertheless, a perusal of the summary of the Report on the Traffic in Dangerous Drugs for 1926, presented by the British Government to the League of Nations, given on page 153, will afford him an insight into the working of the system in all its ramifications. However, while a moment of forgetfulness, a purely technical transgression committed under the stress of business conditions, and its penalty, are tabulated and duly reported to an international body, no record appears of the many instances when the conscientious observance of the provisions of this stringent control is a very real source of anxiety.

The "Chequelets" Decision

The commercial world has watched with interest the issue of unstamped receipts for sums under £2 in value by the Midland Bank, Ltd., and the progress of a test case brought in order to ascertain whether such receipts are liable to stamp duty. On July 25 Mr. Justice Rowlatt delivered a considered judgment, in the course of which he reviewed several previous revenue cases that had been decided. After giving full consideration to the submissions made by counsel for the bank, his lordship characterised this type of receipt in the following sentences:—

The words of it . . . describe nothing occurring between the signatory and the recipient, and unless we are permitted to inquire what is the meaning of its existence in the hands of the bearer we must say that, as a document, it has at this stage effected nothing at all; it has not, indeed, come into operation. If, as I think, this inquiry cannot be excluded, we find that it has effected something; that it has come into

operation as a delivered document and that (subject to one question as to the meaning of the word "entitled") its function has been to entitle the recipient to payment of the sum mentioned in it.

Such receipts must, accordingly, be stamped. No announcement of an intention to appeal has been made.

Farmers or Pharmacists?

There is every indication that pharmacists in Northern Ireland may have to fight strenuously if they are to keep the rights accorded to them by the 1925 Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland). Resentment against the cancellation of licences held by general traders has been growing of late, and severe pressure is likely to be brought to bear on the Government by the Ulster Farmers' Union and other bodies to amend the Act. At the recent council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (C. & D., July 23, p. 110), the president drew attention to the activities of the Ulster Farmers' Union in the matter. He also is stated to have said that Mr. Magill, of the Home Office, had approached him with regard to returning to the old system of licensing. The point that seems to have been missed is that the regulations were imposed, not to give pharmacists a "monopoly," as it has been called, in the sale of poisons, but to give the public the benefit of the protection which only pcrsons skilled in the knowledge of poisons can give. If the present official recognition of the just position which pharmacists hold in this respect is to continue, the utmost loyalty to the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland is imperative. It is futile for any pharmacist to choose agricultural products for his customers. Mr. Todd is reported to have said that one chemist refused to stock a proprietary sheep dip as his own was, he thought, superior, and another chemist did not stock an insecticide. While the majority of pharmacists no doubt appreciate the position which they hold, these isolated cases of refusal to fill the public needs are to be deprecated. For if the Government have to make the decision between farmers and pharmacists, is there any doubt as to who will prevail? A point in favour of the drug trade is that the present system has not been long enough in force to work smoothly. With rigid co-operation among pharmacists, the position should improve as time goes on. We are glad to see that the Pharmaceutical

Dutch East Indian Pepper

In a report on the economic situation of the Netherlands East Indies for 1925-26, Mr. H. A. N. Bluett, British Commercial Agent at Batavia, has some interesting remarks about black and white Java pepper, the production of which varies between quite wide limits from year to year. It appears that the crop is partly dependent on the cash advances that growers can obtain from local pepper dealers on their crops, and when other produce is more profitable, pepper plants are well cared for. There is no export commodity in which there is greater uncertainty in the extent of the harvest. Consequently pepper dealing is attractive to the Chinese, who delight in speculating in an article that may bring them a fortune in a few months or even weeks, but may also bring them financial disaster. As is well known, the difference between white and black pepper is only in preparation. The berries grow in bunches and ripen irregularly. For the purpose of making black pepper, the bunches after having been picked are piled up in heaps to induce fermentation. Thereafter they are dried in the sun. During this process the berries are separated from the stems by the simple method of trampling on them. When perfectly dry they are sorted and sifted. The preparation of white pepper is more complicated. Only bunches with the biggest and the ripest berries are selected for that purpose. These are then put into bags or baskets and are immersed in slowly running water. After about eight days the fruits have become so soft that their flesh can be removed by trampling. Thereupon they are washed in clear, running water and, after having been dried in the sun, are ready for the market.

The Report on Dangerous Drugs to the League of Nations

The Report to the League of Nations by the British Government on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs for 1926 describes in detail the working during the past year of the system of control instituted in this country over the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of these drugs. The Report begins with a few explanatory notes on the chief provisions of the Regulations introduced last year, viz. —(1) The constitution of two medical tribunals; (2) the requirement that the "total amount of the drug," i.e., the total amount of the morphine, etc., to be supplied must be specified in prescriptions; (3) the measures taken to prevent addicts from obtaining concurrent supplies of these drugs from two or more doctors; (4) that all doctors, and not only those who dispense these drugs, as well as dentists and veterinary surgeons, must keep records of their purchases of dangerous drugs; (5) that every retail chemist is required to keep his drugs in a locked receptacle of which the key must be kept by himself or a qualified assistant. Mention is made that the embargo on the importation of dangerous drugs products manufactured by F. Hoffmann La Roche & Co., Ltd., Basle, was removed during the past year. These notes are followed by a table, given below, of the amount of morphine manufactured in Great Britain during each of the last six years, as well as the amounts exported:—

	PH	

					-			
		ount ¹ actured	Amount exported					
,	Alka- loid Salts		Alkaloid	Salts	Content of preparations containing 0.2 % or more			
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.			
1921	111	5,734		77,3642				
1922	131	1,028	131,658					
	4,325	126,703	4,256	111,280	16,122			
1923	87	7,940	·	98,831				
	3,536	84,404	2,441	76,170	20,220			
1924	105	5,394		88,396				
	1,229	104,165	851	71,406	16,139			
1925	113	3,803	-	95,297				
	1,319	112,484	2,185	82,110	11,002			
1926	97	7,502		73,289				
	1,266	96,236	455	63,433	9,401			

1 Manufactured. The figures given are net and do not include morphine subsequently converted into other alkaloids.

The Report then proceeds to deal with particular drugs under their respective headings. In this connection it may be mentioned that in each case it is stated that it is proposed at a later date to furnish data regarding the home consumption of each of these drugs.

MORPHINE

The amounts imported were:—(1) Crude morphine, 995 oz.; (2) morphine alkaloid, nil; (3) salts of morphine, 7,085 oz.; (4) morphine or salts of morphine contained in preparations, 265 oz. These figures include 6,938 oz. of salts which formed part of illicit consignments seized in the Far East and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal. A considerable proportion of the balance consisted of re-imports of quantities previously exported from the country and returned for various reasons. In addition, 69,210 oz. of crude morphine was imported, of which 68,215 oz. came from India. The firms licensed to manufacture morphine were J. F. Macfarlan & Co., 93 and 109 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, and T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh. The total amount of morphine manufactured during the year, i.e., the gross amount manufactured, less the amount converted into

codeine, diacetylmorphine, etc., during the year, as shown in table below, was 1,266 oz. of the alkaloid and 96,236 oz. of the salts. The amounts of morphine used during the year for conversion into codeine, diacetylmorphine and other alkaloids were as follows:—

Used in manufacture of	Morphine oz.	Salts of morphine oz.	Total oz.
Codeine	86,306 4,975	4,266	86,306 9,241
opium and morphine	9,710	141	9,851
Total	100,991	4,407	105,398

The amounts exported were:—(1) Morphine, 455 oz.; (2) salts of morphine, 63,433 oz.; (3) morphine or salts of morphine contained in preparations, 9,401 oz. On total the exports are down by 22,437 oz. (73,289 oz. compared with 95,726 oz. in 1925). Most of this decrease is on the exports to European countries, the chief decreases being to Belgium, 3,032 oz., to France, 5,951 oz., to Germany, 7,865 oz. On the other hand, exports to Switzerland show an increase of 5,537 oz.

RAW OPIUM

The ports approved for the importation of raw opium are London, Liverpool and Southampton. The following table gives the amounts of raw opium imported into Great Britain, used in manufacture, and exported:—

		Raw opium used in manufacture of						
Kind of raw opium	Im- ported	Morphine, diacetyl- morphine, codeine, etc., and their salts	Medi- cinal opium	Other prepar- ations	Total	Ex- ported		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
European	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb. 1,476		
Turkish Persian	40,855	81 85	7,459	12,932 73	20,472 158	20,237 279		
Indian Kind un-	95,173	88,294	_	368	88,662	3,041		
known			4	15	19			
Total	136,030	88,460	7,463	13,388	109,311	25,033		

The average morphine content of the opium was: Turkish, 11.6%, Persian, 6.1%; Indian, 9.55%; general average, 9.55%.

DIACETYLMORPHINE

The amounts imported were:—(1) Diacetylmorphine, nil; (2) salts of diacetylmorphine, 2,570 oz.; (3) diacetylmorphine or its salts contained in preparations, etc., 0.48 oz. These figures include 2,479 oz. of salts which formed part of illicit consignments seized in the Far East and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal. The firms licensed during 1926 by the Home Office to manufacture diacetylmorphine were J. F. Macfarlan & Co., 93 and 109 Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, and T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh. The amounts manufactured were:—Diacetylmorphine, 534 oz.; salts of diacetylmorphine, 10,579 oz.; total, 11,113 oz. The amounts exported were:—(1) Diacetylmorphine, 273 oz.; (2) salts of diacetylmorphine, 6,470 oz.; (3) diacetylmorphine or its salts contained in preparations, admixtures, etc., 56 oz.

MEDICINAL OPIUM

No medicinal opium was imported, except a consignment returned to the original suppliers amounting in all to 30 lb. The names of the persons licensed during 1926 by the Home Office to manufacture medicinal opium are:—Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., 7 Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 29 Fleet Street, Liverpool; C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf, Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E.1; T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Blandfield Chemical Works, Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh; Southall Bros & Barclay, 19, 20 and 21 Lower Priory, Birmingham; R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., 40 Hanover

Street, Liverpool; John Wylde, 9 Colworth Grove, York Street, Walworth, London, S.E.I. The amount of medicinal opium manufactured was 7,746 lb., while the amount of medicinal opium exported was 4,337 lb.

COCATNE

The amounts imported were:—(1) Coca leaves, 1,371 lb.; (2) crude cocaine, nil; (3) cocaine alkaloid, 2,722 oz. (including 2,245 oz. seized in the Far East and sent to the United Kingdom for disposal); (4) cocaine salts, 12,571 oz.; (5) cocaine or its salts contained in preparations, admixtures, etc., 95 oz. The amounts of cocaine exported were:—(1) Coca leaves, 998 lb.; (2) crude cocaine, 120 oz.; (3) cocaine alkaloid, 82 oz.; (4) cocaine salts, 3,912 oz.; (5) cocaine or its salts contained in preparations, admixtures, etc., 426 oz.

CODEINE

While the Hague Convention does not apply to any of the derivatives of opium except morphine and diacetylmorphine, it has been ascertained that the amount of codeine and its salts manufactured during 1926 was 124,074 oz., and that 102,892 oz. was exported direct by the manufacturers. As the Dangerous Drugs Acts do not apply to codeine, no particulars are available as to the disposal of the remainder. The stocks in the hands of manufacturers at the beginning of the year were 13,918 oz., and at the end of the year were 27,457 oz. While the Hague Convention does not apply to any

VERONAL.

A decision on the question of bringing under the Dangerous Drugs Acts veronal and the other drugs of the barbitone group has been postponed pending the report of a committee which has been appointed to consider the law relating to poisons and pharmacy.

INTERNATIONAL ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DRUGS

Information received by the British Government during the past year showed that the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs continues on a large scale, and this information has been transmitted from time to time to the Governments concerned, and to the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations. However, the Report states that no information has been received that any firm in Great Britain has been engaged in smuggling drugs abroad. Particulars of seizures of morphine, heroin, opium and cocaine on British territory are given, and in some cases the modus operandi of the smugglers is described. Appended to the Report are a series of tables, including three tables giving details of the seizures of dangerous drugs by the police and by the Customs in 1926, in which the entry occurs:—Northumberland County—Failure to enter supply in register (morphine) 12.5 grs. Another table gives a summary of persons proceeded against for offences, among which figure:—
Under cocaine, one case of failure to enter supply in register (discharged); under morphine, four cases (all fined, but in one case the conviction was squashed on appeal); and under heroin, one case (fined); while a fine was imposed in one case of failure to keep the drugs in a locked receptacle. The age and occupation of the persons proceeded against under the Dangerous Drugs Acts are also set forth, while the remaining tables give detailed statistics of the imports and exports of opium, morphine, cocaine, diacetylmorphine, their salts and preparations.

THE Privy Council has given permission to the members of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics, of whom there are 410 masseurs and 5,850 masseuses, to take the title, "Chartered Masseur," or "Chartered Masseuse."

ITALIAN ALMONDS.—Great Britain last year imported 3,700,000 lb. of shelled almonds from Italy, worth, at 2s. per lb., £370,000. It is pointed out that Cyprus, the traditional home of the almond and an ideal soil and climate for the tree, is now a British possession, none too prosperous and seeking an outlet for its crop. It could easily supply (says the "Times" Trade Supplement) all British needs and only requires plantations of the trees, which take five years before bearing. Capital to await this natural process is the great requirement.

Insurance Act Dispensing
Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the
National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Derby.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on a case in which a chemist had exceeded by 54.7 per cent. the quantity of hyd. ox. flav. prescribed. The chemist admitted the error, and explained that while the committee's agent was still in the shop requesting the net weight of the sample to be taken, it was discovered that the wrong weights had been placed in the scale pan. As the sample was required for testing purposes nothing could be said or done, but had the agent been an ordinary nation the mistake would have agent been an ordinary patient the mistake would have been rectified. The committee held that greater care should be exercised.

Essex.—The quarterly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held recently, the chairman (Mr. J. H. Burrows) presiding. The following statistics were furnished for the first quarter of the years 1925-27:—

Total cost of prescriptions per insured person £10,886 6s. 7d. 11.00d. £11,252 17s. 3d. 10.87d. No. of prescriptions ... 297,355 ... 299,634 1925 1926 1927 ... 412,046 £14,878 3s. 5d. 13.46d.

The clerk read a letter from the Ministry of Health intimating that the revised terms of service for chemists comes into force on August 1, and stated that the committee knew nothing about it, and no reply had been received to a request for a copy of the regulations. The chairman added that the clerk read an article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, in which the matter was discussed at a meeting of chemists at Felixstowe; evidently the chemists knew about it. It was proposed that a protest be sent to the Ministry. The motion was carried.

London.—The first meeting of the newly elected Pharmaceutical Committee was held on July 19, when officers were appointed as follows:—Chairman, Mr. D. A. Rees; Vice-Chairman, Mr. P. Sparks; Secretary, Mr. G. A. Tocher. The necessary subcommittees were also appointed. The report of the Central Checking Bureau for the month of April 1927 showed that the margin of error in pricing was 0.04 per cent. The Standing Subcommittee reported upon several matters relating to the dispensing service which required special relating to the dispensing service which required special investigation, and the draft annual report and statement investigation, and the draft annual report and statement of accounts for the year 1926 was approved for circulation. The secretary reported, inter alia, that on information relating to complaints against doctors interfering with the insured persons' free choice of chemist appropriate action was taken with satisfactory results; that arrangements had been made for the continuance that arrangements had been made for the continuance of the Hammersmith rota for early closing days, and that reasonable dispensing facilities for "urgent" medicines after 8 p.m. were provided in the Borough of Fulham. The secretary's report was adopted. The Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee reported on eight cases under the testing scheme. In five cases the chemists were cautioned, and in the remaining three the chemists were censured.

Preston.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on July 6, the high percentage of prescriptions issued to insured persons in Preston, which stood third highest in the country, Manchester and Birmingham being first and second, was discussed. A member thought that a few doctors were responsible for this high percentage, and urged that a record of local prescriptions and costs should be compiled. The motion was carried, and it was the Committee's opinion there should be more local control over prescriptions with a view to securing economy.

Staffordshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, the work of 1926 was reviewed. The average cost per insured person was approximately 2s. 7½d. Reference was made by a doctor to the large number of prescriptions issued and the increasing amount spent in drugs.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, July 28.

BUSINESS in the Minoing Lane produce markets continues on the same restricted lines noted for a lengthy period, and this week the holiday feeling has become more apparent. Price changes include a reduction in Japanese camphor slabs for forward shipment and a decline in B.B. camphor. Senega is held for much higher prices, and more inquiry has been shown for caseara sagrada. Menthol is the turn easier. West African ginger continues to advance. Opium is inquired for, but there is a temporary famine of druggists' quality on the spot. Morocco coriander seed is higher on bear" covering. Vanilla is tending cheaper. Pimento to arrive is lower, and Zanzibar cloves have weakened a trifle. In the pharmaceutical chemical group, conditions are much as previously reported, with continued severe competition in some of the more important items: these include hexamine, phenacetin, phenazone, thymol and salicylic acid. Dutch milksugar is cheaper; hydroquinone is inclined to be firmer and is fairly active. Phenolphthalein is firm at last week's advance. In the industrial chemical section, business from Phenolphthalein is firm at last week's the principal consuming centres is depressed, but the bulk of prices is steady. Cornish arsence has a firmer tendency. Aniline oil and aniline salt are rather dearer. Carbolic acid crystals and cresylic acid are unchanged. Among the fixed oils, there is little business of importance to record, and some prices are difficult to quote. Palm oil prices are steadier, with rather more business; most other vegetable oils have an easy undertone. Linseed is, however, firm, and turnering is higher on belonger that the contraction of the corner to the corner of the corner to the corner of the corn turpentine is higher on balance.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Coriander seed (Morocco) Ginger (W. African) Lavender oil, new crop (Fr.) Rubber Senega Turpentine	Aniline oil Aniline salt Arsenic Bergamot oil (c.i.f.) Palmarosa oil (c.i.f.) Petitgrain oil Sassatras oil	Cassia fistula (c.i.f.) Guaiacol carbonate Menthol Peppermint oil (Amer. & Jp.) Salicylic acid Spearmint oil (Amer.) Vanilla	Camphor, ref. Jp. slabs (c.i.f.) Camphor, "B.B." Milk-sugar (B. P.) Pimento (c.i.f.) Shellae Wood oil (Hankow)

Crude Drugs, etc.

ALOES.—Curação in cases is quoted at 60s, per cwt. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY is still dull, with English refined £69 10s. to £70 per ton, but purchases can be made more cheaply in some Chinese refined is obtainable down to £52 on the spot, and there is nothing doing in metal to arrive or for shipment. The terms for the latter are about £46 10s. c.i.f.

BLACK HAW BARK.—Root bark is in fair demand at 1s. 2d per lb. c.i.f. for good quality, with a corresponding reduction for lower grades.

CADMIUM.—Australian metal is still 1s. 10d. per lb., on the basis of which a good outlet is being secured, and American at 1s. 11d. per lb. is nominal.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese refined slabs are unaltered at 2s. 4d. per lb. on the spot, and for loz, tablets 3s. 2d. is quoted. For August-September shipment first hands quote 2s. 04d. per lb. c.if. London, being cheaper. "B.B." camptor is also cheaper at £9 ls. per 100 lb. c.if. London

for September shipment.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch for prompt shipment is offered at 32s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f., and new crop at 33s. 6d. per cwt. The outlook for this year's Dutch crop is considered good. The cutting has commenced, and the first lots of new seed

The cutting has commenced, and the first lots of new seeq will be available in a fortnight.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Spot sales of 1925 bark have been made at 65s. per cwt. New peel for shipment is quoted at 58s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CASSIA FISTULA for forward shipment is slightly casier, September-October offering at 30s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CELERY SEED.—French is quoted at 85s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CLOVES continue quiet, Zanzibar offering at 8d. to 84d. per 15. on the spot. To arrive, August-October shipment has been sold at 7\vec{a}d., and October-December shipment at 7\vec{s}d. d. per 1b. c.i.f., delivered weight. At the close, sellers quote 7\vec{a}d. c.i.f. for both these positions. The landings in London during the week ended July 23 were nil and the deliveries 5b, leaving a stock of 12,161 bales, against 13,026 in 1926, and 11,748 bales in 1925. Up to July 23 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 14,958, against 9,759 in 1926, while the deliveries amount to 10,400, against 10,933.

CODLIVER OIL.—In view of the autumn trade there has been rather more inquiry. Buyers, however, are still hoping for lower prices, and for the time being are content to buy a few barrels, ex London stock, for immediate requirements. Norwegian makers continue to hold steady at about 172s. 6d. to 175s. per barrel, according to brand, for finest non-freezing steam-refined Lofoten oil.

Bergen, July 23.—No alteration has taken place in the market since my last report of July 16, non-freezing, steam-refined quality being still quoted at 175s. per barrel c.i.f. London, the market continuing quiet.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.-Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is quoted at 21s. per cwt. for prompt and July-(corn syrup) is quoted at 21s, per cwt. for prompt and July-August delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 14s, 6d, per cwt, on the spot. American, for July-August delivery, is 14s, 9d, per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 14s. 3d, per cwt. for July-August delivery, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch crystals is 19s. 6d. on the spot, and American for July-August delivery is 19s, per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch dextrin is 22s, per cwt. for superior. American canary for July-August delivery is 18s. 3d. White, 18s. per cwt., ex store, London, for July-August. Dutch farina is 17s. 6d. per cwt on the spot and 16s 6d per cwt for her prompt. per cwt. on the spot, and 16s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. for prompt

ERGOT.—The "Andes" has brought 21 bags from Lisbon. EUONYMUS BARK (WAHOO) is quoted at 2s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and is in fair demand.

GINGER.—West African is dearer on spot, sellers quoting 38s. 6d. per cwt., which price has been paid. Fair washed rough Cochin is 50s., brownish Calicut 55s., "C" cut 90s., "B" cut 120s.; Jamaica is 90s. for small and 110s. to 130s. fer bold.

IPECACUANHA remains inactive, although we hear that a few bales of Matto Grosso have recently been sold, in each case sellers having had to meet buyers in price. First hands still ask 18s. per lb. Minas is quoted at from 16s. to 17s., and Cartagena at 13s. 6d. per lb. The "Raranga" has brought 20 bales of ipecacuanha from Monte Video.

LOBELIA HERB is quoted at from 1s. 4½d, to 1s. 5d. per

Magnesium is quieter, but there is no alteration, with English makers quoting 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. for small ingots or sticks, and powder is 4s. 9d. up to 6s. per lb., according to analysis and quantity.

MENTHOL is slightly easier, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering at 15s. to 16s. 3d. To arrive, July-August is quoted at 15s. 6d., October-December at 15s., and January-March at 14s. 6d.

MERCURY.-There has been no further development, but the firm tendency has been fully maintained at from £21 15s. to £22 per bottle, while even £22 5s. is asked for small lots, less the usual discount. Business is restricted, but there are

no pressing offers.

Optum.—There is a temporary scarcity on the spot and the price of Turkey druggists' is nominal. A fair amount of activity is reported from the source, but prices are expected to be cheaper later in the scason.

expected to be cheaper later in the scason.
PEPPER is substantially unchanged. Fair black Singapore is 1s/4½d. spot. To arrive, the sales include August-October shipment at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d., c.i.f. Lampong is 1s. 5d., Tellicherry 1s. 5d. and Alleppy 1s. 5d. spot. Lampong for August-October shipment has been sold at 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4d., c.i.f. White Muntok is firm at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. per lb. on the spot. Sales to arrive include August-October at 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO is easier at 9d. per lb. on the spot; August-September shipment is offered at 72s per cwt. c.i.f., and August-October 69s., c.i.f.

August-October 69s., c.i.f.

August-October 69s., c.i.f.

RUBBER is remarkably steady, and a fair business has been passing. It appears that the shipments both from the Federated Malay States, as well as Java, have been much smaller during the past month, and it would seem that something like 15,000 tons have been taken off the world's stocks during the past few weeks. Buying has been chiefly for account of Continental and American manufactures. Deliveries last work week weeks bigh totalling 3,264 tens. Deliveries last week were very high, totalling 3,264 tons, whilst arrivals amounted to 2,572 tons, showing a further decrease of 692 tons in the London stocks, which now stands at 27,867 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1

standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and August, 1s. 5d.;

September, Is. 54d.; October-December, Is. 55d. per lb. Seeds.—Apart from Moroccan coriander, which closes very strong on account of "bear" covering, the market generally strong on account of "bear" covering, the market generally continues quiet, and current prices are as follows:—ANISE.—Spanish is 49s., and Russian is 28s. per cwt. CANARY.—Mazagan is 16s. 6d. spot and 15s. 9d. c.i.f. for shipment; Saffi is 16s. to 16s. 3d. spot. CUMIN.—Maltese is 56s. spot and 55s. 6d. c.i.f. for new crop forward; Morocco is 50s. spot, 47s. 6d. c.i.f. for afloat shortly due, and 45s. c.i.f. for shipment. CORIANDER.—Moroccan on the spot is 40s., and 35s. c.i.f. for July-August shipment. FENUGREEK.—Noroccan on the spot is 14s. 6d. and 13s. c.i.f. for shipment. Moroccan on the spot is 14s. 6d., and 13s. c.i.f. for shipment. Henr.—Manchurian is 14s. to 15s. Linseed.—Mazagan is 19s. 6d. spot, and 17s. 9d. c.i.f. for shipment. Mustard.—

English is 29s. per cwt.

Senega.—The spot price is now 4s. 9d. per lb., and for new crop 4s. 8d. c.i.f. is quoted. The last spot business

new crop 4s. 8d. c.i.f. is quoted. The last spot business was at 4s. per lb.

SENNA.—Rather more activity is reported in Tinnevelly leaf. No. 2 is quoted at from 3\frac{3}{2}d. to 4d., and No. 3 at 3d. to 3\frac{1}{2}d per lb. Fair average quality pods are offered at 4\frac{3}{4}d.

SHELLAC is easier, usual standard TN orange quality offering at 260s. per cwt. on the spot; fine orange is 270s. to 330s., pure button 292s. 6d., and AC cakey 225s. to 230s. To arrive TN for July-August shipment is quoted at 252s. 6d. c.i.f. September-October has been sold at 261s, to 250s. to 251s. c.i.f. For delivery, sales include August at 255s. to 254s., October at 268s. to 260s.. and December 269s. to 258s. Vanilla.—At auction on July 22, 106 tins (mostly Bourbon) were offered and bought in. chiefly comprising stale firsts, at from 9s. 6d. to 11s. per lb. Privately the general demand continues slow, and prices are on the easier side, with c.i.f. quotations still declining. Bourbon beans are obtainable at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., according to quality.

Essential Oils

THE general demand continues moderate, but there is more inquiry for lemon and eucalyptus. New crop Bulgarian rose oil has been in fair demand. French lavender, new crop, is dearer. Bergamot is firmer in some directions. American and Japanese peppermint oils are easier, and spearmint is cheaper to arrive,

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" on the spot is quiet and unchanged at from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d. per lb. For shipment

2s. 4d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Bergamor is quiet on the spot, with sellers at from 24s. 6d. to 25s. per lb. for 37 to 38 l.a. For shipment rather higher prices are quoted, in some directions up to 26s. 6d. c.i.f. being mentioned, but 24s. c.i.f. was still current during

CARAWAY.—Dutch double-rectified is steady on the spot at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb. Small lots are quoted at 7s. 3d. CEDARWOOD.—American is unchanged at 1s. 5d. per lb. in

drums and 1s. 7d. in cases.

CHRONELLA.—Ceylon is steady on the spot at 1s, 4½d, to 1s, 4½d, per lb., and for shipment at 1s, 3½d, to 1s, 3½d, c.i.f. Java is rather firmer at 1s, 8½d, spot, and for shipment 1s, 7½d, c.i.f. CLOVE.—English distilled is cheaper at from 4s, 10d, to

For B.P. oil in druggists' quantities 5s, to 5s, 3d, is quoted.

EUCALYPTUS.—Australian is now coming forward, but supplies are readily absorbed, the demand recently having been good. For 70 to 75 cineol from 1s, 11d, to 2s, per lb. is quoted. Spanish is sold at slightly lower prices.

Geranum.—Bourbon continues very steady around 165 fr. per kilo c.i.f. to arrive (= 12s. per lb. approximately). On the spot from 12s. 9d. to 13s. is about the value. Algerian.

the spot from 12s, 9d. to 10s, is about the value. Algerian, which is dull on the spot at about 12s., has been offered at 11s, 6d. to 12s., c.i.f. London.

JUNIPER BERRY.—B.P. oil of good quality is quoted at 8s. to 9s, per lb., but quotations show much irregularity.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 38 to 40 per cent., is firm in view of the strong position reported from the source. The new crop is now being made, and the consensus of opinion points to an autum below the average. Cultivated layender suffered crop is now being made, and the consensus of opinion points to an output below the average. Cultivated lavender suffered as a result of heavy rains, but as regards the ordinary variety, there was a probability that a month of sunshine might still affect the yield advantageouly. The price paid for cultivated flowers was 220 fr. per 100 kilos, and the yield of oil from this quantity was 800 to 900 grams. The price paid for uncultivated flowers was 130 to 135 fr. per kilo. but the yield of oil was only 500 to 600 kilos. The cost of new crop lavender oil at the still, therefore, can hardly be less than 275 fr. per kilo (= 20s. per lb.), and 22s. to 22s. 6d. would probably be the price to consumers for pure oil. London stocks are on the small side, and sales have been recently reported at 19s. There is no pressure to sell at this price. this price.

LEMON has been in better demand, with sales at 7s. to 7s 1d. per lb. on the spot, up to 7s. 3d. being asked. For shipment, from 6s. 9d. to 7s. c.i.f. is quoted as to brand. Californian distilled is steady at from 5s. 9d. in drums to 6s. per lb. in tins and cases.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is steady at 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 3s. 5d. oif to approximate the spot and 3s. 5d. oif to approximate the spot and 3s. 5d. oif to approximate the spot and 3s. 5d. of the spot and 3s. of the spot and 3s. of the spot and 3s. of the spot and 3

spot and 3s, 5d, c.i.f, to arrive.

Lime.—West Indian distilled is quiet and unchanged at

30s. per lb.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is firm at from 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d. per lb. on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive. The position is likely to be maintained in view of the scarcity of competing oils. Californian is short on the spot and 6d. per lb. dcarer at 7s. 9d. to 8s. West Indian sweet is not plentiful at 9s., but this can be shaded in some directions.

PALMAROSA.—Higher quotations have been made this week

at 9s, 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

PATCHOULL.—Penang oil usual quality is firm at from 37s.

to 37s. 6d. per lb.

to 37s. 6d. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Easier prices are quoted for American natural tin oil for August-September shipment at 13s. to 13s. 6d. per lb. c.if. as to brand, but there is little interest shown, as it is now between crops. For prompt, 14s. 3d. to 14s. 9d. c.if. is asked. On the spot, at least 16s. is generally wanted. Japanese dementholised is cheaper at 7s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. July-August is unchanged at 7s. 4½d. c.if.; October-December, 7s. 1½d.; January-March, 6s. 10½d. c.if.

Petitgrain.—Paraguayan is dearer at 6s. 9d. per lb. in

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan is dearer at 6s. 9d. per lb. in original cases, and for shipment at 6s. 7d. c.i.f. to arrive. Rose.—Fair sales of new crop Bulgarian for forward delivery have been made. Current spot quotations of usual commercial quality are made around 40s. per oz.; "Own distillation" at from 50s. to 52s. Pure oil, new crop, is stated to be worth about 75s.

Sassafras.—Genuine American is firmer at 3s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. On the spot, 4s. is quoted.

Seearmint.—American is slightly cheaper to arrive at 15s. per lb. c.i.f.; August-September shipment is quoted at 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. c.i.f. On the spot, from 15s. 6d. to 16s. is quoted as to quantity.

14s. od. to 14s. sd. c.t.r. on the spot, from 1cs. od. to 16s. is quoted as to quantity.

Spike.—Fair sales of Spanish fine quality on the spot have been made down to 3s. 6d. per lb. in bulk quantities.

For smaller lots 3s. 9d. to 4s. is asked.

For smaller lots 3s, 9d. to 4s. is asked.

The following arrivals have taken place in London from the countries indicated during the period July 20 to 27 (inclusive):—Bergamot (It.), 15 cs.; citronella, (Cey.) 2 dm., (D.E.I.) 4 dm., (Holl.) 4 dm.; dill (Ger.). 1 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 80 cs., 5 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 10 cs.; lemon, (It.) 64 cs., (U.S.) 14 dm.; lemongrass, (Cey.) 5 dm., (Fr.) 1 cs.; lime (U.S.), 1 cs.; neroli (Fr.), 1 cs.: nutmeg (U.S.), 12 cs.; orange, (It.) 16 cs., (Ger.) 14 cs., (B.W.I.) 8 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.) 3 pots; peppermint, (U.S.) 14 cs. 2 dm., (Ger.) 1 cs., (Ch.) 50 cs.; petitgrain (Ger.), 10 cs.: pine (Ger.), 1 cs.; rosemary (Sp.), 3 dm.; sandalwood (E.I.), 70 cs.; thyme (Czecho-Slo.), 14 cs.; undescribed, (Switz.) 1 cs., (U.S.) 1 dm. 1 dm.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THE generally quiet state of the market is considered to be due to the approach of the holidays. The depression is very marked in some lines, while at the best the demand has been for small quantities only. Competition is very severe in some of the popular lines, such as hexamine, phenacetin, phenazone, thymol, salicylic acid, etc. Dutch milk-sugar is cheaper.

ACETANILIDE continues to be quoted on a quiet market at about 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

AMIDOPYRIN is easy for quantities at from 8s, 6d. per lb.
ASPIRIN.—The market has been a little affected by im-ASPIRIN.—The market has been a little anected by imported material in second-hands, but in spite of this British makers continue to turn over a fair business. Prices at the moment are unchanged at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.

BARBITONE is easy at 5s. 9d. per lb., for quantities.

BARBITONE is easy at 5s. 9d. per lb., for quantities. BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) continues steady but quiet: British, from 2s. 1d. per lb., ex works; Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. spot. BROMIDES.—Prices as quoted last week continue in force, with business slackening off. British material: ammonium, 2s 3d.; potassium, B.P., 1s. 10d.; sodium, B.P., 2s. 1d. per lb., in one-cwt. lots. Dealers' prices: ammonium, 2s. 1d.; potassium, B.P. crystals. 1s. 9d.; granular, 1s. 8½d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., in large quantities.

CALCIUM LACTATE is offering at about 1s. 2d. per lb., in cwt. lots; slightly less would be taken for good business; market quiet.

CHORAL HYDRATE is steady at last week's higher prices: quantities of duty-paid crystals offer at 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Generally quiet conditions continue, but prices are steady: foreign, spot, second-hand

parcels, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., less 5 per cent.; forward, 1s. 8d. c.i.f., less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE. -B.P. is steady on a quiet market at 1s. 82d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is steadier and there has been a little business: dealers quote from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is inclined to be easier, and it would be difficult to get more than 5s, per lb. for any quantity

HEXAMINE.—Business has been comparatively small of late. while dealers are cutting the market badly: quoted from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., as to grade and quantity

Hydroquinone is well maintained and fairly active at

2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d. per lb.

Lactic acid (B.P.) is steady at 2s. 6d. per lb. and upwards. Dealers have advanced their price for technical 50 per cent. by weight, pale quality, to £43 per ton, ex store.

METHYL SALICYLATE is far from active and is none too steady as quoted from 1s. 6d. per lb., for quantities, in carboys METHYL SULPHONAL is offering on spot down to 9s. 6d. to

9s. 9d. per lb. without attracting very much business.
Мик-sugar.—Dutch (B.P.) is about 1s. per cwt. cheaper, offering at from 61s. to 63s. per cwt., in cases, according to quantity. German (B.P.) is from 57s. to 58s., as to quantity. PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is offering freely at 1s. 8d. per lb., in cwt. lots; small parcels up to 1s. 9d.

per lb.; business slow.

Paraldehyde is steadier but quiet at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d. per

lb., as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN seems to be in continuous competition at uninteresting rates. Present quotations are round about 2s. 8d. per lb. for two-cwt. lots.

PHENAZONE is again unsettled, with some very cheap prices coming on the market; small parcels can be picked up at 2s. 8d. per lb. and upwards, while this figure would be shaded for good orders.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—We have already reported an advance in price, and the exact schedule is as follows: less than 100 kilos, 6s. 10d.; 100 kilos to 499 kilos, 6s. 8d.; 500 kilos and upwards, 6s. 6d. From the above it will be seen that the makers' price for one-cwt. lots is 6s. 10d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CITRATE.—Makers quote 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. for B.P.C., 1911, and 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. for U.S.P.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.) is steady but slow at 62d. per lb., in drums, ex store.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is dull at about 3s. 9d. to 4s.

RESORGIN is steady at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per lb.
SALICYLIC ACID.—The market continues in a more or less unsatisfactory state, with supplies more than fully equal to the demand, and prices are anything from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3dd.

per lb., according to quantity.

SALOL is offered by importers at 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d. per

B., and 1½d. per lb. more for powder; market dull.

Sodium benzoate (B.P.).—Business has been quieter, and dealers are inclined to cut their prices a little; quantities are offered at a shade under 1s. 7½d. per lb.; cwt. lots, 1s. 8d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is irregular on quotation, with isolated cheaper offers at something under 8s. per lb., for

quantities.

SODIUM POTASS. TART. (Rochelle salt).—Makers quote 90s. to

97s. 6d. per cwt. net.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues dull and unsteady at the old quoted rates: crystals, 1s. 92d. to 1s. 10d.; powder, about 1s. 9d. per lb., for quantities.

SULPHONAL is again unsettled, with spot offers of parcels at 6s. 6d. per lb.; most importers cannot offer much under 6s. 11d. per lb. TANNIC ACID.

-B.P. leviss is steady on a quiet market as

quoted at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—The volume of business passing is still small, but the market is steady for foreign on the spot at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., less 5 per cent. Continental quotations are comparatively higher.

TERPIN HYDRATE is unwanted and freely offered in quantity at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

THYMOL is still unsettled, with competition likely to become very acute; present offers are at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., while the price for ex ajowan seed is nominally

Vanillin (100 per cent. from cloves) is neglected, with dealers offering small parcels at 17s., and less for quantity.

Among the chemicals which have paid key industry duty during the period July 14 to 20 inclusive are the following: Acetic acid, glacial, £845; anhydrous ditto, £910; adrenalin powder, £363; argyrol, £700; carbon tetrachloride, £484; ethylene glycol, £118; hydrastin alkaloid and hydrochloride, £296; isopropyl alcohol, £405; nickel hydroxide, £261; sulpharsenol, £400; thorium nitrate, £603; vanillin, £364; undescribed chemicals, £1,766.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, July 27.

Business has been very poor during the past week, and the industrial consuming centres report the depression as very marked. The tone of the market, however, is steady, and there is little change to report in prices

ACETONE remains slow, but prices are quite steady: B.G.S., in drums, £58 to £61 per ton, ex store.

ACETIC ACID is only meeting with small business at steady rates: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £65, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £56 per ton, ex store.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues in fair call, with prices for spot 99.95 per cent., in loaned cylinders, at about 1s. per lb., carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE has slackened off a little, but prices for grey galvanising are steady at £22 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

ARSENIC.-There has been another advance on a fair steady demand, with not much offering, so far as Cornish is concerned, and current quotations are about £16 to £16 10s., f.o.r. mines. The undertone is firm, and offers from abroad are but few, although there is not much interest in that direction.

BARIUM CHLORIDE meets with little inquiry on spot, with dealers offering at about £8 12s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; more inquiry forward, for which cheaper prices are quoted.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There is a moderate demand for export and the tone is, if anything, rather harder under the considerably increased cost of rough bar copper. Current quotations f.o.b. for export range from about £24 15s. to £25 10s. per ton for casks, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR has met with no great volume of business for some time, but the market is firm at 97s. 6d. to 99s. per

cwt. for foreign, less 21 per cent., ex store.

EPSOM SALT.—Commercial quality varies a good deal as to quantity: on spot up to about £4 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store; much cheaper prices for quantities forward. FORMALDEHYDE is steady, but business is still small: dealers

quote 40 per cent. by volume at £39 per ton, ex store.

FORMIC ACID is steady at about £45 15s. to £46 per ton for 85 per cent., in carboys, but business is not of much account.

GLAUBER'S SALT on spot is offered ex store at about £3 12s. 6d. per ton for commercial quality, in single bags; cheaper prices for quantities to come forward.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate is steady on a quiet market: brown, £41; white, £43 per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, £30, c.i.f. London; white lead, imported, dry, £30 5s.; ground in oil, £31 15s., c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID remains dull after a good spell of brisk business: 23d. to 27d. per lb. is quoted for quantities, and 3d. for small parcels.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Convention prices continue unchanged; business slow: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £30 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 15 tons or more, £28 15s., c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is unchanged, with a moderate business: 90 to 92 per cent., £26: 96 to 98 per cent., £28 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

Potassium Chlorate is still dull at from 27d. to 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is in small demand: commercial quality is 5½d. per lb., in two-cwt. drums, ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE is steady, but the call on the market is small: about 63d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SAL AMMONIAC is steady and is moving in fair volume: dog-tooth crystals, £29; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £19 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts

SALTCAKE is nominal: for home trade, £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton, in bulk, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE is well maintained at recent advanced rates and business is moving: spot, £18 5s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE remains slack, with small parcels offering at 3d. per lb., and large quantities to come forward at about 27d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—A fair volume of business is being done, dealers quoting pea crystals at £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton, in one-cwt. kegs; commercial quality, £9 5s. per ton, in casks, ex store; British makers' price for pea crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE remains nominal, with nothing doing in London: 95 per cent., £12 7s. 6d.; 96 per cent., refined, £12 17s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

Sodium nitrite is neglected, with the London docks prico about £19 10s. per ton for 100 per cent. basis.

Sodium Prussiate is steady at from 4d, per lb., in easks.

SULPHUR is steady, with a fair demand at about previous rates. Crude is £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. c.i.f., and refined £13 7s. 6d. for Sicilian flowers, and £10 15s. for rolls.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Business has been generally quiet over the past week, except that pitch has received attention for next season. ANILINE OIL is firmer, with quotations up to 8d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is dearer on quotation at about 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is very steady at 1s, 0½d. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL remains quict: commercial 90's, 1s. 2d.; pure, about 1s. 7d. per gallon, at works. CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS.—As previously reported, the position continues steady, with supplies rather short for early delivery. Prices are unchanged at about 8½d. per lb. for 390 to 400 °C., in drums with over-casks. Crude 60's is 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID.—Business has been relatively good and prices are maintained at previous rate of 2s. 4d. over the past week, except that pitch has received attention per gallon. CRESYLIC ACID.—Business has been relatively good and prices are maintained at previous rate of 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per gallon. XYLOL is slow and irregular on quotation: commercial, about 1s. 10d.; pure, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per gallon, at works. NAPHTHALENE is steady but quiet: imported flakes and balls. £15 12s. 6d. per ton, in cases, cx wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is not in the contraction of the co much call: dealers quote small lots at £46 per ton, in drums, ex store. Pyridine is slow: offers are at about 7s. per gallon, f.o.b. Pitch.—A fair volume of business for next year continues to be done, and the price is steady at £4 5s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A GENERAL lack of business of importance is recorded in practically all items in this section. In consequence, in many instances, prices are difficult to define. No improvement in demand is looked for until after the holidays. ACID OILS remain inactive and quotations are irregular: coconut and/or palm kernel, 33s. 3d.; groundnut, 31s. 3d.; soya, 28s. spot. Castor remains quiot and easy: pharmaceutical, 50s.; first pressings, 45s.; second pressings, 42s. per cwt., in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. Coconut is very quiet and unsteady: deodorised, spot, 46s. 6d.; Ceylon, 38s. 6d., c.i.f.; Cochin, 48s., c.i.f. Cotton is unchanged and in little denand: deodorised, 45s.; common edible, 43s.; soapmaking, 41s. 3d.; crude, about 38s. spot. Grounditures flat: deodorised, spot, 51s. 3d.; crude Oriental, 43s 6d., c.i.f. Palm kernel continues steady but quiet: deodorised, 52s.; crude, 42s. 6d. spot. Palm.—A little more business is reported and prices are steadier at last week's levels: Lagos, 30s. 6d.; softs, 30s. 1½d.; mediums, 30s. 3d.; hards, 32s. 3d.; bleached, 33s. spot. Rape remains quiet and ursteady: refined, about 47s.; crude, about 47s.; crude, about 47s.; crude, about spot. Castor remains quiot and easy: pharmaceutical, 50s.; nards, 323, 3d.; Bleached, 303. Spot. Kart remains quite and ursteady: refined, about 47s.; crude, about 44s. spot. Soru is unsteady and dull: deodorised, about 47s.; crude, about 36s 6d. spot. Linseed (raw, naked) is firm: on spot, 232 15s. net; August, 231 15s.; September-December, 272 5s.; boiled oil, spot, 37s. 6d.; Hull, on spot, 232 10s.; August, 232 7s. 6d.; September-December, 232 5s., all net, naked, ex mill. Turpentine.—Sharp upward fluctuations were noted late last week, up to 44s. 9d. for spot and 45s. for September-December delivery, this being due to an active demand; resales onsued, and there was some reaction of about 2s. from the best, but the tone latterly hardened again. London spot closed on Wednesday evening at 43s. 6d., August 44s. 6d., September-December 46s. per cewt. London deliveries for last week were 1,939 barrels, which compares with 66,671 barrels the same period last year. Total stocks were returned at 26,776 barrels, against 13,666 barrels the same datc last year. Including the landings and afloats, the London visible supply barrels, against 15,000 barrels the same date last year. Including the landings and afloats, the London visible supply shows another increase, being 34,297 barrels, compared with 18,241 barrels a year previous, RESIN.—Prices continued firm, in spite of good American receipts, and stocks in America are not increasing as fast has had been anticipated. Terms for shipments from America are as follows: B to M 21s. 1½d., N 22s., W.G. 23s., and W.W. quality 24s. For spot parcels, ex wharf, terms are about 1s, per cwt. over these parcels, ex wharf, terms are about 1s. per cwt. over these figures. Wood.—Hankow, in barrels, is offered on spot at 86s. per cwt.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Steady conditions govern this market, and in some products there has been rather more business done. Lubricating oils are steady and unchanged. BENZOL is unchanged, with business quiet: standard motor, 1s. 2d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. Fuel oil is unchanged and market quiet: 950 gravity, £4 5s.; 890 gravity, £4 15s, per ton, ex tank. Paraffin wax and scale.

—Wax is steady; with a little more inquiry: quoted at 23d.

to 4'd. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offered for shipment at about £15 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. is offered for shipment at about £15 15s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. pert. Paraffin oils are unchanged and steady (see last week's issue, p. 132). White oils are steady, with little change to report (see last week's issue, p. 152). Solvent Naphthas are steadier, with some inquiry: 90 to 160, ls. 1½d to 1s. 2d.; heavy 90 to 190, ls. per gallon, naked at works. Pedroleum iellies are steady at last week's prices (p. 132). Lubricating oils.—The American shipment and the spet market are fairly steady and substantially unchanged. Reumanian red and pale oils are offering on spot. On spot. pales, £10 to £25; reds, £12 7s. 6d. to £22 10s.; dark cylinders, £12 10s. to £29; filtered cylinders. £20 to £35 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. Lower prices for large quantities. Soluble oil and cutting compounds, £20 to £29 per ton, net. No. 1 Russian oil is £15 per ton, less 2½ per cent., barrels free, ex wharf, London.

English Herb Crops

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—
Peppermint.—The crops look about the same as at this PEPPERMINI.—Ine crops look about the same as at this time last year. Several acres of plants were put out, but have done rather badly, owing to the dry spell which prevailed at the period of planting, but they will probably pick up in September. Around Surrey there are about 80 acres, which are expected to give an average yield. Distilling will probably start late in August.

LAVENDER.—Crops are doing badly owing to the late frosts, and many hundreds of bushes have died. Distilling is expected to commence the first week in August.

CHAMOMILE.—Very little is grown in Mitcham, but what there is looks like a fair crop.

Hollands Distillery write that after making a careful survey and examination of their properties, they find that the survey and examination of their properties, they find that the unfavourable weather experienced during spring did not permit any new plants to be put out. Certain small districts, where water was available, allowed a small percentage of the normal to be planted. The result will be that the quantity of young mint available will probably be the lowest on record. The second and third year fields have made rapid growth due to the wet weather experienced during June and July. There is an abundance of leaf, but it is very poor in quality. Sunshine is wanted to bring but it is very poor in quality. Sunshine is wanted to bring the oil up into the leaf, and a month's sunshine now on weuld greatly help to make an average yield. Taking an all-round view, it is believed that the total amount of oil available will be less than last year.

Dutch Caraway Seed

W. Kruc & Co., Amsterdam, have issued tables of statistics dealing with Dutch caraway seed. These statistics are based on figures published by the Government Department of Agrioulture, and the conclusions drawn by Messrs. Krug are based partly on their own records which they have kept since 1894 :-

DITTOO	20011								
			Acres Hects		ield per ectare Bags		Crop Bags		Exports Bags
1926			E 0 0	0	16.4		96,57		110,881
		• •	5,88						
1925			9,18		30.1		276,57		134,961
1924			8,98	4	32.3		289,77	70	177,240
1923			4,07		16.2		66,17	79	63,780
	• •	-	΄,				,		
					Total la	st fou:	ryears		486,862
							rt 1923-	1926	121,465
					_	_	1907-	1915	124,020
					,,	,,			
					99	9.9	1891-	1906	105,940
Stock	, July	1.	1924	Nil			Exports	July 1 t	o June 30
Crop,		-,		289,770)		1924-25		193,741
orop,							1925-26		141,295
22	1925			276,572					
,,	1926			96,577	ſ		1926-27		108,456
					•				
				662,919					443,492
				458,492	Home	consu	mption 3	years	15,000

204,427 bags stock, July 1, 1927

Estimated crop, 1927 Acreage 4,945 hec-tare at 25 bags per h.a.

.. 123,625

 $\overline{327,952}$ bags at disposal of the trade. Annual consumption = 125,000 bags.

The foregoing figures prove that there is a big stock left of the abundant crops 1924 and 1925. The irregularity of the export figures is due to the drop in price in 1924-1925 after the unreasonably high values of 1923 and first half year 1924. The outlook for this year's crop is mostly good. The be available in a fortnight. The price on spot (Amsterdam) declined from f. 27 to f. $17\frac{1}{2}$; the actual price may be considered as adequate to the position of the market.

-Correspondences

Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Our Overseas Friends

SIR,-Having recently returned from another trip to our overseas Colonies and Dependencies, may I crave the hospitality of your columns for a few words concerning hospitality of your columns for a few words concerning a subject very much at my heart—i.e., the visiting of our overseas chemists to their "homeland," all over the world the British Isles being always referred to by our colonials as "home." For years they toil, save, work and plan to come "home" on a trip; in short, they simply live for it, and yet so many years have gone since they left "home," so many changes have taken place, so many gaps are found among their friends, that the place an inexpressible longliness comes over them. at times an inexpressible loneliness comes over them. If find that in such moments they often wander into a pharmacy, possibly from force of habit, perhaps making a small purchase as an excuse, and usually drop some casual remark in a shy manner as to being themselves in the drug trade. May I, with all the force at my command, say to Mr. Chemist: "Please extend a cordial handshake and a welcoming smile to such a visitor; say, and mean it, how glad you are to see him. If you have a car, give him a run; if you have a garden, take him to see it; if you are having afternoon tea, ask him to join you; if he has a lady with him, introduce her to your wife; it you can possibly leave your business for a while, take him for a stroll to see the objects of interest in your town or city. Above all, let him see you are genuincly glad to meet him. Also, if possible, introduce him to your brother chemists; take his address, and when he has returned to his own country, now and again, after reading your morning paper, post it to him, and so you will not only be strengthening the bonds of the Empire, but giving the recipient a real thrill of pleasure, bringing back memories of his visit, and moreover, you will be enlarging your own circle of friends. As an illustration of the way we Britishers are treated on visiting our of the way we britishers are treated on visiting our colonies, may I be allowed to give a few, only a very few, out of countless numbers of my own personal experiences during my last trip? I really have no words with which to express the kindness, the welcome, and the hospitality with which I was greeted. I can never forget the happy friendships I formed, and how eager and anxious everyone was to give me a real good time. In the Malay States one chemist took me for a lovely motor drive, then drove me to his house, introduced me to his wife, who gave me over afternoon tea a great welcome. Another friend in the same town arranged for me a dinner in a most wonderful and picturesque hotel. In the Straits Settlements a chemist drove me in his car to a hotel many miles away situated on the sea-shore, where we had dinner on the lawn facing the gorgeous and brilliant ballroom with the sea immediately behind us; it was a wonderful and truly oriental scene. In one city in China a chemist placed his car and chauffeur at my disposal during the whole of my stay; here also I was entertained to dinners, teas, motor drives, etc. In fact, I received far more invitations than I could accept. Even at such a remote place as Manila I had a most cordial reception, the chemist insisting on driving me down to my boat—I felt quite like leaving a friend. My next call was Australia. I spent three months visiting all the six States, and in every one it was the same. In one city a chemist placed himself and his car at my disposal for a whole fortnight; and it was the same everywhere-motor drives, dinners, luncheons, teas, nothing seemed too good for a visitor from the "homeland," and it was most touching the way in which they referred to their hope of soon visiting the "homeland" themselves. In one Australian city a chemist motored from a remote town all through the night just to shake hands with me; in another a chemist of the state of t in another, a chemist and his wife spent eight hours in the train simply to welcome me to Australia. At Durban (South Africa) it was just the same—kindness, hospitality, friendship everywhere. May I conclude by begging my readers, even at some sacrifice, to do all they can to help making enjoyable the much-looked-for visit of the overseas members of the craft, so that they can carry back to their distant homes happy memories of the kindness of their British colleagues, and if by any good fortune you yourself should visit them in their homes, well—you'll see.—Yours, etc.,

W. H. SAUNDERS.

Liverpool.

Insurance Payments for 1927

SIR,—In all the correspondence, official and otherwise, respecting the N.H.I. remuneration, I have not yet seen any reasonable argument produced why the dispenser should be called upon to stand any loss on the drug fund, whether it be 15, 30, 50 or 100 per cent. We are told there is a shortage. If that is so, who is responsible? Obviously the prescribers as a body, and that is the body that should be called upon to meet the shortage, if any, not the dispenser. He has no control over the expense: the prescriber has. It is futile to indulge in verbal remonstrances, either individually or as a body, through the R.P.U. The authorities have found that out. To my mind the only effective remedy is to allot each prescriber a sum based on his average yearly panel, and surcharge him with any excess. The committees have all these necessary facts before them. I understand that the available amount of the drug fund is about 2s. 10½d. per head, but, simply for illustration, let me take a round sum, say 2s. 6d. If a practitioner had an average yearly panel of, say, 1,000, that would give him a sum of £125 to work upon. If he exceeded that, let him be surcharged with the différence. Some such scheme would soon put an end to all this cry about faddy and excessive prescribing: at any rate, it has the merit of shifting the financial burden on to the shoulders of those who are responsible.—Yours faithfully,

PHARMA-CUSS (25/7).

Excessive Panel Prescribing

SIR,—Your correspondent "W. C. H." seems to liave a somewhat confused idea of the duties of Pricing Bureaux; at the present time the duty of a Pricing Bureau is primarily to price-prescriptions—it is not their function to draw attention to expensive prescriptions. I understand that the Minister of Health, through the regional medical officers, may ask the Pricing Bureau for a report on the prescribing of certain doctors. That report is limited to a tabulated statement regarding the nature of the prescribing, and until the Ministry ask for a report it is no part of the duty of a Pricing Office to direct attention to expensive prescriptions. That they could do so, and do so most effectively, is clear to anyone who read your description of the routine work of a Pricing Office in the C. & D. Special Issue. Under the present arrangements six months or more may elapse before the regional medical officers bring expensive prescriptions under the notice of the practitioner who has been responsible for them. Would it not be possible for the Bureaux, in the course of pricing, to note expensive prescriptions—such as one for five 1-oz. bottles of adrenalin solution, which I saw recently—and notify the regional medical officers, so that the least possible time elapsed between the issue of the prescription and those in authority asking the doctor his reason for issuing such an expensive prescription?—I am, etc.,

Subito (25/7).

Cambridge Claims the Credit

SIR,—I have read with interest the article in the C. & D. of to-day's date upon the retirement of Mr. H. Wilson, F.I.C., Ph.C., governing director of Randall & Wilson, Ltd., Southampton. I notice you say that William Randall, the founder, was a son of an Oxford Professor of Music. Dr. John Randall, his father, was Professor of Music at Cambridge University. William Randall was the third son, my great-grandfather, John Randall, of Wincanton, Somerset, also a chemist, being the eldest son. Dr. John Randall died on March 18, 1799, was buried in St. Benet's Churchyard, Cambridge, and there is a mural tablet to his memory in the church.—Yours faithfully,

New Milton, July 23.

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

A Bismuth Phosphate Precipitate

SIR,-Kindly explain the best way of dispensing, and what is the precipitate in, the following mixture :-

Liq. bisi					зіј.
Liq. ars					mL.
	cii lactopl	nos.			3j
Aq			• • •	ad	zviij.
		You	rs tru	ly,	
				Τ.	B. (23/27).
animitat.	which i	o for	mod i	n 4h	ic mirtune

[The precipitate which is formed in this mixture is bismuth phosphate. To compound the mixture, place the arsenical solution, syrup of calcium lactophosphate and water in a bottle, add the solution of bismuth and arsenical

Ammonium Acetate with Sodium Salicylate

SIR,-Would you kindly offer a suggestion in regard to the following :-

_		
Tr. camph. co.	 	 mxv.
Liq. ammon. acet.	 	 3j.
Mist. sodii salicvl.	 	 388.

It has been suggested that the prescriber is unaware of the incompatibility of the acetate with the salicylate mixture, and that the former should be omitted.

> Yours truly, C. M. (18/7).

[It is scarcely correct to describe solution of ammonium acetate as incompatible with sodium salicylate mixture. If the solution were very acid there would be a little momentary effervescence; but there is more than enough alkali in the mixture to neutralise excess of acid in the solution, and the mixture would remain alkaline. The addition of ammonium acetate solution to such mixture is quite often prescribed, and according to some practitioners the combination is excellent; therefore there is no occasion to suggest the omission of the solution from this mixture.]

Legal Queries

W. (25/7) will receive, during the current financial year, £234 as salary and £18 as commission. Last year his total remuneration was £234. Is he any longer required to be insured under the National Insurance scheme? Would it be better, in his income-tax return, to show his whole earnings as one item of £252 and describe it as salary? [As his remuneration now exceeds £250 a year "W." is no longer liable to be insured. We advise him to return his salary and commission separately for income-tax purposes.]

A. A. (20/7) asks the following questions as to the sale of wine under a wine off-licence:—(a) Do British-made wines come under the restrictions? (b) May orders be received and payment taken for wine during permitted hours to be delivered outside permitted hours? (c) May orders be received and payment taken outside permitted hours for wine to be delivered at any time?
(d) If a customer has purchased and paid for wine during permitted hours, can he leave the parcel and call and collect it outside the permitted hours? [(a) Yes; the restrictions on the sale and supply of foreign wine apply also to British wines. (b) Yes; but before the wine is despatched the description, quantity and price of it, together with the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, must be entered in the invoice or delivery book going with it and also in the law. person to whom it is sent, must be entered in the invoice or delivery book going with it, and also in the day book kept at the shop. (c) Orders may be received but payment could not safely be taken out of permitted hours, as the receipt of payment would ordinarily mean the completion of a sale, and this would not be legal outside permitted hours. (d) The law on this has not yet been cleared up. As the Licensing Act, 1921, stands, it is not allowable to supply the liquor to the customer at the shop except within permitted hours, but it may at the shop except within permitted hours, but it may be sent to him outside permitted hours subject to the conditions sent out in (b).]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

H. H. W. (9/6).—CINEMA SPRAY SOLUTION.—This preparation has the character of a pine essence, and on mixone with water give a white emulsion. Specific gravity 0.893, total solids 12.5 per cent., which are practically free from pine odour and consist of soap with an excess of alkali. It appears to consist merely of an alcoholic solution of pine oil and 12.5 per cent. soap.

H. R. H. (16/6).—A transparent varnish applied to the raffia hat might have a stiffening effect, although the material is scarcely suitable for this kind of treatment.

W. J. T. (16/7).—Insurance Benefit.—As the extent and conditions of the extra benefit (dental and optical) granted by insurance societies vary, your customer should address his inquiries to the one with which he is insured.

Maple Leaf (18/7).—PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION.—The charge for dispensing the prescription you send would be 5s. 9d., according to the C. & D. Costing System.

W. W. & S. (18/7).—MAKING STEARATE CREAMS.—The procedure in making stearate creams, such as those given in the C. & D. Special Issue, June 25, p. 788, is to liquefy over a water-bath the stearic acid and spermacetic in 75 per cent. of the water, and add the glycerin and borax. Dissolve the caustic alkali in the remainder of the water and add it to the hot liquid after removing the source of heat. The cream should be stirred at intervals until it solidifies.

"Lectures to Chiropodists," by Norman C. Lake, is published at 10s. by the Incorporated Society of Chiropodists, 98 Charlotte Street, London W.1. The Society also maintains a school for those wishing to take up the subject. (2) PERMANENT WAVING LOTIONS.—See C. & D., 1926, II, 396.

A. & Q. (21/7).—PIL. EUONYMI CO.—The following is the formula given in the Pharmacopæia of St. Bartholomew's Hospital :-

> Ext. euonymi sicc. ... gr. j. gr. jss. Ext. aloes Pulv. ipecac. ... ••• ... gr. ss. Ext. hyoscy. ... gr. j.

D. G. C. (23/7).—NICKEL PLATING.—A large number of formulas have been proposed for nickel-plating solutions; the following is suitable for general work:-

... 3 lb. Nickel sulphate Sodium chloride ... ½ oz. ... 1 oz. ... 1 gall. Boric acid ... Water ...

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," July 14, 1877.

Registration of Trade Marks

On July 1 the provisions of the Act for the Registration of Trade Marks came into full force, except only as regards marks for textile fabrics, for which the time for registration marks for textile fabrics, for which the time for registration is to be extended until next January, on account of the vast number of private applications, which it is said have reached 40,000, and which are dealt with by a committee of experts. The number of trade marks which have already been notified in the Official Journal is 9,779. The applications in respect of these marks have been made by 3,448 claimants. Between 4,000 and 5,000 marks have been placed upon the register. As to most of the remainder, the statutory interval of three months between advertising and registration has not expired. There is some doubt existing as to the position of three months between advertising and registration has not expired. There is some doubt existing as to the position of persons with trade marks which have not been registered. A person with a trade mark before August 14, 1876, has only to apply for registration, and, if refused, obtain from the Registrar a "certificate of refusal," and he is in a perfectly sound legal position. But a new trade mark—that is, one adopted since August 14, 1876—may be refused for register refused. for various reasons.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Lemon Oil .- Lemon oil is used principally for flavouring purposes, but a considerable amount is also employed in perfumery, in such preparations as eau de Cologne, etc. For all practical purposes the world's supply is obtained from Sicily and, to a certain extent, the extreme south of the Italian peninsula. The oil is expressed from the peel and not distilled, so that it contains a small amount of non-volatile substances dissolved in it. It is almost entirely produced by the scorzetta or spugna processes. In the former, the lemons are cut into halves by a sharp knife either longitudinally or across the middle. If the extracted peel is to be used for the preparation of candied peel the lemons are usually cut longitudinally. The pulp and juice are removed as completely as possible and the The operator peel is soaked in water for a few hours. presses the peel into the sponge with one hand, the other hand pressing the sponge against the lemon. The sponge is pressed from time to time into a collecting-jar and the oil, mixed with water and impurities, gradually accumulates and is separated, dried and filtered. The spugna method only differs from the above in small details. Lemon oil is a pale yellow mobile liquid of fine lemon odour. Its characters vary from year to year, but it is generally true that the greater part of the crop contains well over 4 per cent. of citral, the principal flavouring constituent of the oil. As is common as a result of standardisation, a very large proportion of the oil exported from Sicily is doctored down with lemon terpenes to meet the minimum standard of such erudite authorities as the British Pharmacopæia, namely, 4 per cent. Lemon terpenes are the waste product of the preparation of terpeneless oil of lemon, and have an intrinsic value little greater than that of turpentine. Their market value, however, is considerable, as the physical characters of the terpenes are sufficiently near those of the natural oil for them to be used as a regular adulterant of the latter. The following may be regarded as the limit characters of this oil :-

Specific gravity		0.856 to 0.864
Optical rotation	•••	+56° to +65°
Refractive index	•••	1.4740 to 1.4769
Non-volatile residue at 100°		2 to 4 per cent.
Citral content		4 to 5.5 per cent.

Lemon oil contains rather over 90 per cent. of terpenes and sesquiterpenes, the former largely predominating. The terpenes consist almost entirely of dextro-limonene, with a certain amount of $l \alpha vo$ -limonene. The following bodies are present in traces: octylene, pinene, camphene, phellandrene, methyl-heptenone, octyl aldehyde, nonyl aldehyde, citronellal (?), terpineol, linalyl acetate, geranyl acetate, bisabolene, cadinene, and citraptene. Citral is determined in lemon oil by an estimation of the amount of hydroxylamine, which combines with it to form an oxine. Small amounts of lemon oil are produced in France and Spain and also in California. It has been produced experimentally in Australia, but, as mentioned above, Sicily and Southern Italy produce practically all the world's supply.

Lemongrass Oil.—The oil of lemongrass of commerce is practically all of East Indian origin, West Indian oil having proved unremunerative to produce. The oil was up till recently described as the product of Andropogon citratus, and allied species. But in 1906 Stapf revised the classification of this branch of the natural order Gramineæ, and it is now clear that the plant from which the oil is obtained is Cymbopogon flexuosus, the Malabar or Cochin grass which is found freely in the Tinnevelly district and in Travancore. A good deal of the grass

is cultivated, but the oil is distilled indiscriminately from both the wild and cultivated grasses. It appears that Cymbopogon flexuosus is the wild grass, while C. citratus is the cultivated material. The former yields an oil soluble in 70 per cent. alcohol, while the latter yields a less soluble oil, of which the West Indian oil which appeared in commerce for a few years is probably a good example. It is probable that the insolubility is due to the presence of an easily oxidised olefinic terpene. A. W. K. de Jong has carried out a series of researches in order to determine the most profitable time for distillation. He considers that the new leaves always contain more oil than the older ones. But while the actual quantity of oil diminishes with the age of the But while the leaf, the percentage of citral contained in the oil in-creases. A smaller amount of oil is present in the leaf sheaths and a small amount in the bulbous roots. A small quantity is produced in Burma, Uganda, Bermuda and the Seychelles. The chief centre of production in India is Trivandrum, exportation being principally from Cochin and Quilon. The annual production is from 300,000 to 350,000 lb. The principal constituent of lemongrass oil is the aldehyde citral, which is also present in lemon oil. The oil is sold on its citral value, the citral being determined by the bisulphite method, and not by the sulphite method of the British Pharmacopæia. Methyl-heptenone, decylic aldehyde, citronellal, linalol, geraniol, dipentene and limonene are also present. Lemougrass is used to a small extent in perfumery, in the manufacture of sprays for disinfecting and freshening theatres, etc., but its principal use is for the extraction of the citral for the manufacture of ionone, the basis of violet perfumes. Citral is somewhat unstable, and is easily oxidised, as would be expected, it being an aldehyde. It decomposes on keeping or on distillation at normal pressure. E. J. Parry has found that West Indian oils showed a decrease in citral value of 4 to 5 per cent, on keeping in iron drums for several years. East Indian oils will sometimes lose 2 per cent, or even more during the voyage to Europe, especially if the oil is moist. The following figures cover the principal types of lemongrass oil which have been examined.

Origin	Specific gravity	Rotation	Citral %
Ceylon	0.9058 0.9021 0.9053 0.9140 0.870—0.894 0.8689 0.881—0.892 0.893 0.895—0.910 0.886	-0°6' -0°20' -0°39' -0°5' +0°10' to -0°24' -0°2' -0°11' to -1°15' -0°23' -0°15' to -2°40' 0° to -0°8' -0°15'	76 72.5 84.5 73 64.5—75 40 over 74 65—78 87 76—81 54—76

Library as Side-line.—The establishment of a library is a formidable undertaking, and involves also the formation of a book department, with assistants, if it is to be a success. Sometimes, however, a lending library as a side-line is a means of attracting customers for more profitable lines. A stock of several thousand bound books is required to form a library which would satisfy the tastes of the majority of readers, and this would have to include a selection of recently published books. The secondhand catalogues of the large lending libraries are good sources of information in this respect, and publishers' catalogues furnish details as to what editions of standard works are in print. A collective publishers' catalogue is published annually, and the "Publishers' Circular" issues catalogues of books covering definite periods. The usual methods of conducting the library are:—(1) Annual subscription and payment by customer per volume; and (2) deposit on each volume (retail price), and fee (which may be 3d. or 6d. per volume). Any book retained is charged at replacement value, and a charge is made for obvious damage. An agency for one of the large lending libraries, which would involve a subscription to the library covering an exchange of from 25 to 100 books at a time, would be an easy way to begin,

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Light, Artificial.—The production of light is necessary for street illumination, shop lighting and places un-illuminated by natural light, whether after sunset or during daytime. Apart from other sources, the production of artificial light ordinarily depends upon raising metal filaments of electric lamps to a state of incandescence by the passage of a current of electricity, or by heating by a flame of town gas the particles of a thorium-cerium compost forming the meshes of an incandescent gas mantle. In both cases the luminosity increases greatly (approximately as a fourth-power law) with an increase in temperature, but is limited in the case of electric filaments by a tendency to oxidise and volatilise. The former is overcome by the use of electric globes filled with an inert gas (i.e., gas-filled electric lamps), which require less current to maintain the same light intensity, hence they are called half-watt lamps. Likewise the luminosity of incandescent gas mantles (often called Welsbach mantles after the inventor) can be greatly increased by the use of pre-heated combustible be greatly increased by the use of pre-heated combustible gas under pressure in a high-pressure lamp, such as is used for street lighting. The continued use of other forms of artificial lighting, such as candles and oil lamps, is one of convenience. The petrol-gas lamp is a form of incandescent gas lamp, and this, as well as small installations for generating electricity from dynamos worked by internal combustion engines, are frequently used for country houses too far away from the usual town gas or electric mains. Elash lamps are small town gas or electric mains. Flash lamps are small electric bulbs worked from a dry battery. Motor-car lamps are worked from an accumulator charged from a dynamo generating electricity when the engine is running. The most modern forms of motor-car sets will work the lighting system independently of the accumulator, which thus becomes a storage battery for lighting the lamps when the car is at rest without the engine running. Artificial light treatment depends upon invisible or ultraviolet light from a mercury vapour lamp (with quartz bulb transmitting this therapeutically active agent) or by arc between carbon electrodes containing suitable metal emitting ultra-violet rays.

Light, Bleaching by.—Light is the cheapest bleaching agent if the cost of preparation of the material does not outweigh chemical methods. Beeswax, olive oil, and bleaching of textiles are examples of sun-bleaching still in use, which date from early times. The drawbacks of bleaching by natural light (and moist air) are its intermittency due to nightfall and clouds, and the need for exposing thin layers of materials. Thus beeswax is exposed in thin parings and must be melted and made into shavings several times to obtain white wax. The cost of labour and the uncertainty of daylight have led to the adoption of controlled methods of bleaching by chemical means by direct oxidation-reduction methods. The advantage of light as a bleaching agent is that it does not introduce extraneous chemical impurities. Chemical changes occur in the material, bleaching of oils being by hydrogenation, while the production of rancidity is due to aldehyde formation by oxidation.

Light, Commercial.—The provision of lighting for shop illumination depends upon local circumstances, but electricity is used almost universally where available, because of the ease with which the amount of lighting and its distribution can be controlled. Furthermore, electric lighting does not pollute the atmosphere with burnt gases and is cleaner, since it does not, like gas lighting, drive dust particles towards articles in an enclosure and towards the walls. In addition, the use of electric bulbs of opal glass gives diffused effects, simulating indirect daylight, which are more "restful" to the eyes than high-power illumination. The cost of electric lighting and incandescent gas illumination shows very little difference, economy with either being a matter of care in maintenance, largely owing to the cost of renewals of electric globes and gas mantles, both of which are fragile and suffer from shock or undue vibration. For street lighting the high-pressure gas system is more

economical, but it requires a special high-pressure gas service. Street lighting in some shopping districts is carried out by the local gas company on behalf of traders sharing a high-pressure lighting system, the effect being extraordinarily bright and attractive.

Light, Effects of .- Natural or artificial light consists of radiation or ethereal energy with frequencies within the range known as the visible spectrum, because these can be seen by the eye. Light is a form of invisible energy which can also be detected by chemical means (such as the silver salts of a photographic plate, but the invisible latent image requires developing out by oxidation reduction methods in the form of developers). The action of sunlight in heliotherapy is mainly due to invisible (ultra-violet) rays. These differ only in having greater frequency (or shorter wavelength) than visible light, which makes them more powerful agents for chemical activation. Each element has a definite ionisation potential, this referring to the radiation necessary to remove a valency or binding electron from the space lattice of a solid. Thus potassium and sodium can be activated by sunlight, but the more stable (less oxidisable) metals are unaffected. The action of light is one of chemical activation, which can proceed to hydrogenation or oxidation according to whether the activated atom acquires a hydrogen or hydroxyl group (from activated water). Neutrality is a state of chemical equilibrium in which the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions are balanced. The therapeutic effects of light are due to activation followed by chemical reaction. Excessive exposure results in local inflammation, and in light treatment it is necessary to avoid over-dosage, which produces rash. This maximum or erythema dose may be determined by chemical means, such as occur in solution of nitrites or dyes, the reaction again being based upon oxidation reduction. In all cases the idiosyncrasy of the individual patient enters into the light dose permissible. Also pigmentation, which ensues, is a form of self-protection by screening with natural dyes. The trend in modern light treatment is to combine fresh air, fresh food, and plentiful exercise with the treatment at a sun spa. This is what the average individual obtains according to the mode in which he spends his holiday at the seaside, which should be by gradual acclimatisation to insolation and beach games in a bathing costume of the minimum permitted by local ideas of decency. The advantage of natural sunlight treatment is that clean atmosphere and moist sea air are concomitants of suitable intensity of light for pigmentation. Exercise and fresh food are other essentials for health. The interest in light treatment has been stimulated by the formation of vitamin D on activating ergosterol with ultra-violet light, but charlatanism is rampant, especially in connection with the use of violet coloured rays of low frequency.

Light-Filters.—These are used for isolating some portion of the spectrum, and generally consist of a piece of gelatin in which a suitable dye, e.g., naphthol yellow, tartrazine, has been incorporated. Some manufacturers coat glass with the filtering medium. As a protective the gelatin filter is usually mounted between optical flats. To obtain truer representation in photography, filters ranging from a pale yellow to orange are used, necessitating from double to four or six times the exposure given without a filter. For colour plates the makers (Agfa, Ltd., and Lumière & Jougla) supply special filters for their respective products. In the dark room, an orange filter is suitable for work with gaslight and bromide papers, a red filter is required for ordinary plates, and a green one may, if suitably placed, be used for panchromatic plates.

Light, Photography by Artificial.—See Flashlight and Flashlight Powder, Danger.

Light Treatment is a matter for expert advice and should only be taken under the control of a qualified consultant at a recognised institution for treatment by artificial light. (See Light, Effects.)



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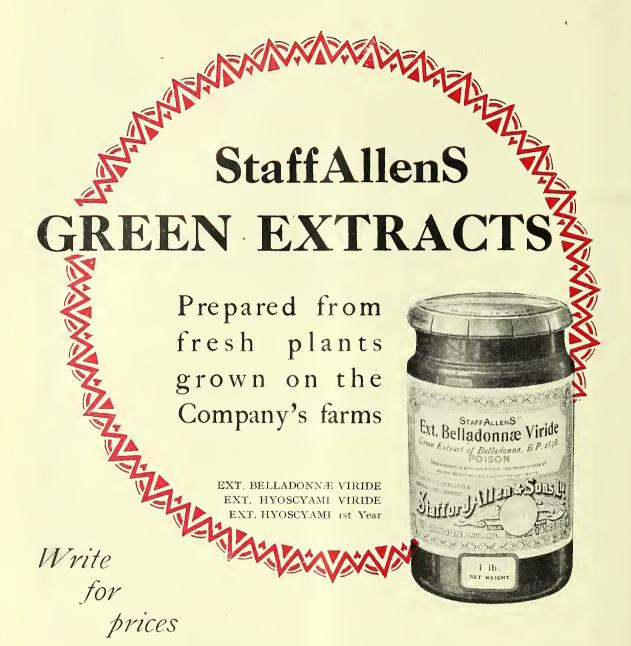
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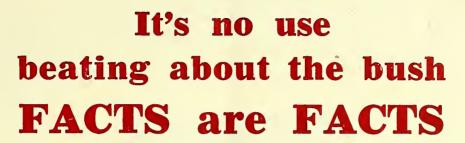
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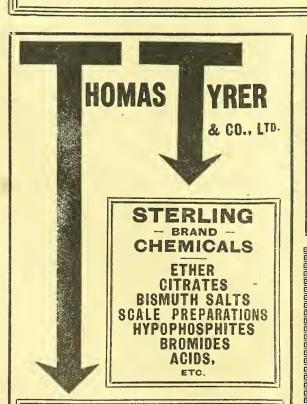
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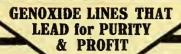
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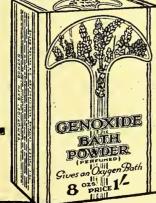
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We make this free offer as a special inducement to the retail chemists to carry ample stocks to meet the demand of the doctors with whom we are carrying on an intensive ethical advertising and detailing campaign for Petrolagar.

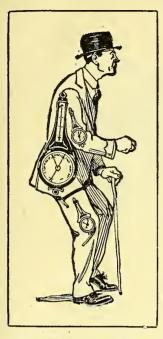
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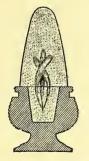
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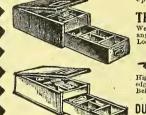
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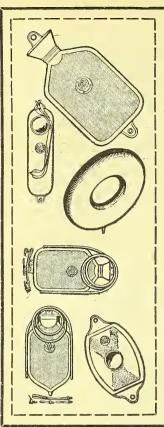
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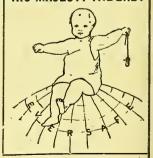
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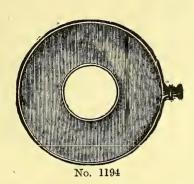


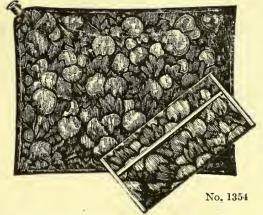
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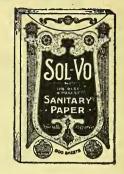
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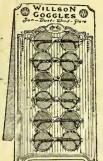
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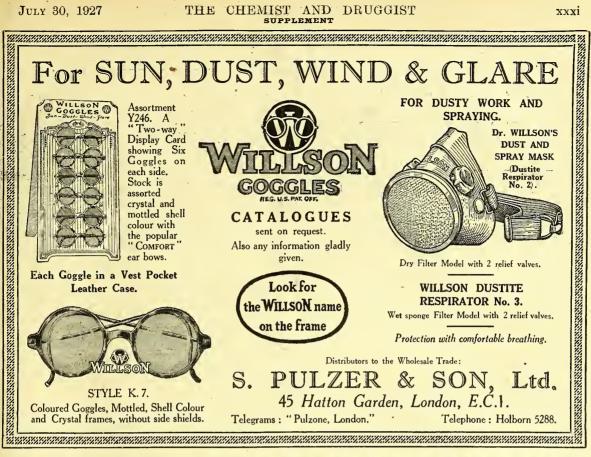
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6

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Carriage Paid.

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$3\frac{1}{2}$ dozen 1/3 size at 12/~ net	••••	£2	2	0	£2	12	6	
2 ,, 3/- ,, at 30/- ,,	••••	3	0	0	3	12	0	
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Less 10/6 for Window Show	••••		10	6				
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